

U.S. Steps Up Threat to Use Force Against Haiti's Rulers

Top Aide Says Clinton Would Talk to Congress Before Taking Action

WASHINGTON — Leon E. Panetta, the White House chief of staff, said Sunday that it was in the U.S. national interest to secure the removal of Haiti's military rulers and that force would be used to do so, if necessary.

Mr. Panetta said that President Bill Clinton had the constitutional authority to order an invasion but that before any decision to do so he would conduct "very close consultations with the Congress."

Speaking on an NBC public affairs program, Mr. Panetta expressed growing White House impatience with the Haitian military leadership and its use of "brutal force."

"We're going to exercise all options here," he said. "We're pushing all options to see that that's done. Our first goal is to try to push the sanctions, try to provide humanitarian relief, but we are going to keep all options on the table."

Asked if he thought the American public would support an invasion, the chief of staff said, "It's in our interests to make sure that these people leave office, and I think ultimately the American people support the fact that we have to exercise that kind of authority, if it comes to that."

At another point, Mr. Panetta said, "You've got a country that is in turmoil that's a neighbor in our — that's very close to this country, and I don't think we can simply sit back and allow that kind of turmoil to continue."

"We've got — obviously, we're impacted by the large number of refugees, escapees, who are trying to get away from that country. We're impacted by the fact that there is a brutal military dictatorship just a few miles from our shore. I think our national interests are involved here."

Mr. Panetta's was one of the most forceful administration statements on Haiti, coming after weeks of overt U.S. military preparations and public diplomacy intended to build pressure on the Haitian rulers.

According to administration officials, U.S. forces could invade Haiti within a week or launch an evacuation of Americans there within hours.

But they said that Mr. Clinton was still some time — perhaps weeks or more — away from making a decision.

Some presidential aides acknowledged the obvious: A successful military operation could help quiet charges of indecision and confusion in administration foreign policy.

Others wondered whether the American public could be convinced that such action was in U.S. interests.

"Every single day after invasion day until American forces left, we would have

See HAITI, Page 4



The Brazilian defender Jorginho, right, who set up the first assault on the Italian goal, fighting for the ball with his Italian counterpart, Antonio Benarrivo.

Brazil, Forced Into Shootout, Wins 4th Title

By Ian Thomson

PASADENA, California — Brazil, having been stymied by Italy's defense through 90 minutes of regulation time and 30 of extra time, won the 15th World Cup final Sunday in a penalty shootout.

The sellout crowd at the Rose Bowl stadium voiced its disgust that these three-time champions — each trying to become the first to win a fourth title — could go even 90 minutes without a goal. It blunted much of the excitement that this World Cup had generated.

Much of the drama preceded the game

as Italy's coach, Arrigo Sacchi, announced that his team would include not only its hamstringing savior, Roberto Baggio, but also its fallen captain, Franco Baresi, who at 34 was reappearing after a quick recovery from knee surgery undergone following the second game last month. The Italians were trying to become the first champion in 16 years to overcome a loss in the first round: They had also won two games short-handed, very nearly had been knocked out twice, had gone through 20 of their 22 players — and now they were standing before the as-yet unbeaten Brazilians and a world-audience of 2 billion and

without the defensive services of Alessandro Costacurta and Mauro Tassotti, with midfielder Roberto Donadoni hobbling by a strained hamstringing with the defense depending upon the same Baresi who in better health had given up the goal in the opening loss to Ireland, and Baggio, who had scored five of their last six goals before leaving the semifinal with injury on Wednesday.

The news of his availability was announced to the loudest of Italian cheers shortly before the teams took the field.

Penalty kicks already were beginning to look like a good Italian option as Bebeto's

header was extending goalkeeper Gianluca Pagliuca horizontally in the 52d minute. It was becoming clear that if Baggio was going to score, someone else was going to have to make it happen because he couldn't do both. With the exception of fellow striker Daniele Massaro, his teammates were becoming more and more aware of keeping Brazil out of the goal. And not a bad plan — considering that in three earlier matches Sweden and the United States had absorbed much worse punishment while allowing one goal each time to Brazil. The South Americans had

See CUP, Page 17

Amid Setbacks, Slow Change in Israeli Attitudes

By David Hoffman

BET SHEMESH, Israel — Zion Saidov spread a newspaper in front of him at the Sampson truck stop, a busy spot in the heart of Israel where brisk talk of politics mingles with the smell of fried chicken and strong coffee.

Mr. Saidov surveyed the headlines: "Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Yasser Arafat meet in Paris." "Arafat will return to the Gaza Strip and Jericho." "The Palestinian self-rule government is sworn in."

Only two years ago, such headlines would have been unimaginable in Israel.

But Mr. Saidov, 33, a Jewish farmer with thick black hair, a skullcap and sandals, took it all in stride. "If it's genuine, if the intentions are genuine, it's a good thing," he said. "I have some anxiety that it is not so genuine. But I hope it is, because it will be good for everyone."

His comments point to a fundamental change just beginning in Israel: Even as the Rabin government has taken landmark steps toward peace with the Palestinians, the deep-seated attitudes of Israeli Jews toward the Arabs around them are beginning to shift as well.

As Palestinians in the Gaza Strip and West Bank town of Jericho begin self-rule,

Israelis are discarding old taboos and showing a willingness to accept further compromises, polls and interviews with dozens of politicians and ordinary people around the country suggest.

Although worried about potential violence, Israeli Jews are giving up on the idea that they can occupy another people's lands without painful costs to themselves, and are inching toward accepting the inevitability of a Palestinian state.

The latest evidence that these changes are being reflected among Israeli Jews came during Mr. Arafat's return to the Gaza Strip and Jericho. For nearly 30 years, Israelis were told the Palestine Lib-

eration Organization was a danger to the very existence of Israel.

What was revealing about Mr. Arafat's visit was the lack of reaction among the same Israelis. They did not say "no." They paid more attention to the World Cup on television and, except for some rightist demonstrations in Jerusalem, they yawned through Mr. Arafat's tour.

Shlomo Avineri, a Hebrew University professor who once served as director general of the Foreign Ministry, noted that Mr. Arafat was having trouble putting together a city council in Gaza. "The mea-

See ISRAEL, Page 4

Revelations on Mao's Famine: A Great Leap Into Death

By Daniel Southerland

BEIJING — The time was more than three decades ago, the place, east-central China. A ferocious hunger had settled across much of the land, and one high official issued this ruling: Children abandoned in roads and fields by their starving parents must be left to die.

People were so desperate in one commune during the monstrous famine, which was caused by Mao's Great Leap Forward of 1958 to 1960, that on 63 occasions they ate others who had died, or they resorted to killing, carving up and eating their own children.

"In Damiao commune, Chen Zhangying and her husband, Zhao Xizhen, killed and boiled their 8-year-old son, Xiao Qing, and ate him," said a report that has recently become available in the West. "In Wudian

commune, Wang Lanying not only picked up dead people to eat, but also sold two jin (2.2 pounds) from their bodies as pork."

The report, detailing how the famine affected a section of Anhui Province, was prepared in 1989 by the official Chinese Academy of Social Sciences for internal use by top Chinese officials. It is just one example of material that has recently emerged about the staggering human toll exacted by Mao's belief in "permanent revolution."

This and other new evidence shows that the number of people who died in more than a dozen repressive, often violent political campaigns between 1950 and 1976 — especially the Great Leap Forward and the Cultural Revolution of 1966 to 1976 — is millions higher than previously thought.

According to some high estimates, Mao's repression, radicalism and neglect may have been responsible for up to 80 million deaths.

The material also shows that areas of China previously believed to have escaped the chaos of these campaigns were not immune from the turmoil masterminded by Mao, who died in 1976 but is still revered or at least admired by many Chinese.

"I don't think we've yet come to grips with the horrors perpetrated by Mao," said Roderick MacFarquhar, professor of government at Harvard University. Stalin, who ruled from 1922 to 1953, "is seen as someone who didn't deserve to be where he was. Mao is still seen as a heroic figure." Evidence that Mao caused tens of millions of

See CHINA, Page 4

Israelis Kill 2 Gaza Arabs In Riot Over Border Delay

Many Hurt in Shooting Between Soldiers and Palestinian Policemen

By Clyde Haberman

New York Times Service

GAZA — Israeli troops and members of the new Palestinian police force fired at each other on Sunday for the first time, as rioting by Gaza residents led to daylong battles, during which two Palestinians were killed and more than 100 people were wounded.

The intense fighting in the northern part of the Gaza Strip, the bloodiest since the start of Palestinian self-rule two months ago, was like some of the worst days of the Palestinian uprising, which was supposed to be signed to history in Gaza after the withdrawal of Israeli soldiers from towns and refugee camps.

But the Israeli Army remains at Gaza's border crossings and around Jewish settlements in the coastal strip.

As the violence on Sunday proved, clashes are not only still possible but they are also made potentially more complicated than ever by the proximity of two armed forces that are mutually suspicious, even though they have generally worked well together thus far.

Each side blamed the other for the violence, saying it was the first to strike and was responsible for underlying tensions that led to the explosion. On both sides, there was some confusion about exactly who had fired at whom and when.

According to Palestinian officials and hospital workers, 2 Palestinians were killed by Israeli gunfire and 98 were wounded, including 5 police officers.

Twenty officers were reportedly injured by stones or by tear gas. Israel said that some of the wounded Gaza residents had been struck by bullets fired by the Palestinian police, but the Palestinian authorities denied this.

The Israeli Army said that 17 of its soldiers and border policemen had been wounded, most of them by stones. But they included three men who were hit by bullets apparently fired by the Palestinian police.

In addition, Palestinian rioters destroyed a gasoline station and set fire to scores of buses — 150 by one official's count — at a nearby Israeli depot in northern Gaza. Billows of black smoke filled the sky, visible from miles away and creating darkness at noon.

As word of Gaza's troubles spread to the West Bank, clashes erupted in Ramallah, north of Jerusalem, and in Hebron, the flashpoint city where a Jewish settler went on a rampage at a mosque last February, killing 29 Muslims at prayer.

There were no reports of significant numbers of injuries in either place.

Neither Palestinian nor Israeli officials disputed a central point in the rioting, which was that its roots lay in long delays routinely faced by thousands of Gaza workers each day as they cross the border before dawn to reach jobs in Israel.

With unemployment running at about 60 percent in the impoverished strip, pressures to get to work build up and sometimes spill over into violence.

They did so on a much smaller scale six days earlier at the same Erez checkpoint on the northern edge of Gaza, prompting the Israelis to shut the border for a day.

After the rioting on Sunday, involving several thousand people, the army announced that the checkpoint would be closed indefinitely — for certain until new crossing procedures have been worked out.

Yasser Arafat, newly installed as head of the provisional government directing Palestinian self-rule in Gaza and in the West Bank town of Jericho, was said by a senior Palestinian official to have asked that foreign observers be sent to help restore calm.

Despite finger-pointing and anger, both the Israeli government and the Palestinian leadership seemed intent on trying to keep the violence from undermining their efforts to consolidate their self-rule agreement and to build on it.

Neither Mr. Arafat, who visited the wounded at Shifa Hospital in Gaza City, nor Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel spoke publicly about the events, leaving harsh language to others.

In addition, talks on expanding Palestinian self-rule throughout the West Bank

See GAZA, Page 4

Soviet Double Agent Seeks a Career in Country of His Conversion

By Ralph Blumenthal

SAN FRANCISCO — "I still remember, I remember this town," Boris Yuzhin murmured, looking for landmarks as he piloted his Dodge van up the steep curves of the Diamond Heights section here. Recognizing a small shopping center, he veered off, parked the van outside a pizzeria and circled on foot through Christopher Park to a secluded pathway among cedars and pines. There, on his knees, he pried at the planks of a wooden staircase, searching for holes.

In the late 1970s and early '80s, Mr. Yuzhin and other officers of the KGB, the Soviet intelligence agency, scouted this "drop" and others like it in the Bay

Area as places to hide microfilm for pickup by other Soviet spies. Then, as a double agent, he disclosed those locations, and much other information, to the FBI.

He was betrayed in turn by a mole inside the Central Intelligence Agency, in all likelihood the admitted Soviet spy Aldrich Hazen Ames. (Mr. Yuzhin says that as a result of Mr. Ames's debriefings by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, he has learned that Mr. Ames was, in fact, the one who betrayed him, a finding that the FBI will not publicly confirm.)

Arrested in Moscow in late 1986, he somehow escaped the usual death sentence for treason, but suffered a harsh gulag imprisonment of five years before

winning an amnesty, along with the last group of Soviet political prisoners, from the Russian president, Boris N. Yeltsin. Now, Mr. Yuzhin, at 52, is back and struggling to carve out a new career as a writer and archivist, the very covers the KGB once assigned him.

Mr. Yuzhin, a former KGB lieutenant colonel who now lives in the Marin County town of Novato with his wife and 20-year-old daughter, acknowledges that he would not spurn a good offer for his story, although he says his main interest is in setting the record straight. He says, for example, that he does not believe he betrayed his country in working to overturn a system that he came to view as brutal and corrupt.

Among all the yarns spun by former spies, Mr. Yuzhin's account, which is confirmed by his former handlers and contacts at the FBI, stands out in several ways.

He is one of the rare double agents uncovered by the Soviet Union who nonetheless survived. Moreover, the FBI confirms, Mr. Yuzhin was an extremely valuable catch, turning over top-secret Soviet cable traffic and helping to tip the authorities to at least one major Soviet spy.

"We looked at him as a superstar," said James Fox, retired head of the bureau's New York office, who "ran" Mr. Yuzhin in San Francisco in the late 1970s.

Mr. Yuzhin first came to the United States in July 1975, as a KGB captain. He had a postgraduate degree in history, and he was planted among a group of visiting Soviet academicians and given the job of cultivating opinion-makers and rising stars at the research institutes around the University of California at Berkeley.

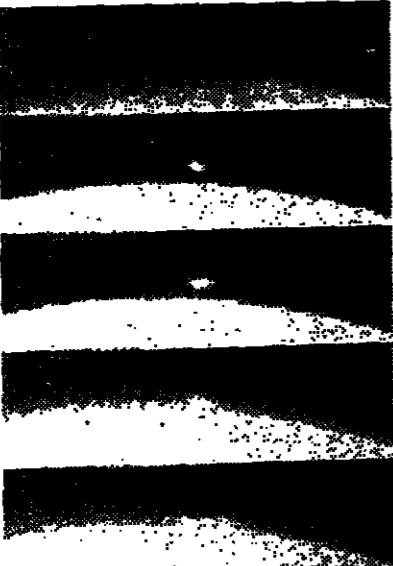
Instead, Mr. Yuzhin says, America bowled him over.

"Within a week here, I felt I could breathe openly," he said.

Suspecting his KGB role but unaware of his growing receptivity to American life, the FBI had meanwhile embarked

See SPY, Page 4

Kiosk



STRIKING SIGHT — A comet fragment hitting Jupiter. Page 5.

Forces May Leave Bosnia, UN Commander Cautions

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina (Reuters) — The United Nations force in Bosnia might have to withdraw by the end of the summer and make way for a NATO combat force if Serbs say "no" to the latest peace plan, the UN commander, Lieutenant General Michael Rose, said Sunday. Earlier article, Page 4.

Books Bridge Page 7. Page 7.

Newsstand Prices

Andorra.....9.00 FF	Luxembourg 60 L.	Fr
Antilles.....11.20 FF	Morocco.....12 Dh	
Cameroon.....1.400 CFA	Qatar.....8.000 Rials	
Egypt.....E.P. 5000	Reunion.....11.20 FF	
France.....9.00 CFA	Saudi Arabia.....9.00 R.	
Gabon.....900 CFA	Senegal.....900 CFA	
Greece.....200 Dr.	Spain.....200 PTAS	
Italy.....2.000 Lire	Tunisia.....1.000 Din	
Ivory Coast.....1.120 CFA	Turkey.....T.L. 35.000	
Jordan.....JD 1.50	U.A.E.....8.50 Dirh	
Lebanon.....U.S.\$ 1.50	U.S. Mkt. (Eur.) \$1.10	



Giulio Di Donato, former deputy secretary of the Socialist Party, getting into a police car after he left a Naples prison. Mr. Di Donato, who was arrested on corruption charges, will now be subject only to house arrest under a new decree.

## Italy's 'Great Seducer' Gets Slap in Face

By Alan Cowell  
New York Times Service

ROME — Ever since he joined the political fray a brief half-year ago, friends and enemies have agreed on one thing about Silvio Berlusconi: With his sound-bite sincerity and his feel-good messages tailored to what people most wanted to hear, he was the Great Seducer, the Vendor of Dreams.

Indeed, just a week ago, when as Italy's new prime minister he hosted President Bill Clinton and others at a glittery summit meeting in Naples, he was a tycoon-turned-politician, svelte and smiling, a winner among the winners.

This weekend everything had changed. Mr. Berlusconi was suddenly on the defensive after his government issued a decree on judicial procedures widely seen as a brutal attempt to curb the powers of the corruption investigators, who had come to represent what one commentator

called "the only surge of morality, of cleanliness that this country has seen in the last 20 years."

The response to the decree was a huge outpouring of public

### NEWS ANALYSIS

rage that split his coalition and provoked a test of wills between the prime minister and the investigating magistrates whose graft inquiries disgraced Italy's postwar political elite and conjured the very clamor for change that brought Mr. Berlusconi to power.

The dreams had melted away. The Great Seducer seemed, for once, to have been rejected — indeed, to have turned crotchety in response.

What the episode seemed most to show is that Italy's wounds from the corruption scandal have not yet healed, that suspicion of the rulers lies just below the surface of renewal and that Mr. Berlusconi ei-

ther ignored or misread those signals.

For an outsider, the debate over the decree is full of contradictions.

First of all, in a West European democracy, it was a decree, not a law debated by a newly elected Parliament that had promised a democratic revival. But it was a decree ostensibly designed to curb a practice that makes most democracies uncomfortable, jailing people without trial.

At the same time, it contained a host of measures concerning the conduct of judicial inquiries, that, depending on who interprets them, either protect civil liberties or stifle the press and help the guilty, including the Mafia.

As he swung onto the offensive against most of the press, a lot of public opinion and both his coalition partners this weekend, Mr. Berlusconi's argument centered on a single point: Civil liberties had been ignored for

too long in Italy and now would be restored. "No citizen should be imprisoned without first being convicted," he declared.

But for many Italians, that was not what the debate was all about. The question was not judicial but one of moods and images. The politicians and businessmen jailed in the inquiries had already been judged, by common consent, to be the authors of the nation's woes. That was why no one complained to see them jailed, with or without trial.

And now Mr. Berlusconi, himself a businessman with political friends, was letting them all out again. The response, Italian commentators suggest, has taught one lesson: You cannot run a country like a boardroom.

Other Italian analysts drew a more troubling conclusion: Much as he relies on private opinion surveys to gauge the mood of the nation, Mr. Berlusconi seemed to underestimate, or discount, the very indignation underpinning the corruption inquiries that have implicated thousands of politicians and businessmen in systematic graft.

What the inquiries showed was not so much that Italians were surprised to find that their politicians were exploiting their exalted positions. Rather, the affront came from the sheer scale of the corruption and the sense that the elite had set itself above and apart even from Italy's flexible norms.

The inquiries, thus, and the punishment of the elite "had a profound significance for ordinary people. It showed that justice was beginning to be equal for all, that the ministers and industrialists went to prison, too," said Giorgio Bocca, a commentator in Milan.

The decree, by contrast, "re-imposes the privileged nomenclature," Mr. Bocca said. Criminals go to jail, but "the businessmen and politicians who corrupt public administration and steal public money do not."

If there was one sentiment that permeated the protest telegrams and faxes that poured into political party offices and newspaper offices last week it was betrayal.

When they voted him into office, many Italians displayed a kind of tunnel vision, choosing to focus on Mr. Berlusconi's promises of economic and political renewal in Italy's "Second Republic," seeing a debonair winner promising victory for all, and looking away from whatever did not fit the image. Now, opposition newspapers accuse him openly of ordering the controversial decree to shield friends and associates.

ROME — Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi called on Interior Minister Roberto Maroni on Sunday to either withdraw his allegation that he was tricked into signing a decree curbing magistrates' powers of arrest, or resign.

Mr. Berlusconi, who is forcefully backing the decree that lifts the threat of pretrial jail from corruption suspects, said from the complaint by Mr. Maroni, a member of the federalist Northern League, was false and insulting.

On Saturday, Mr. Maroni offered to resign over the decree.

## Q&A: Italy Decree A 'Grave' Setback

### Investigation Crippled, Judge Fears

Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi of Italy triggered a political uproar last week when his government approved a decree that stripped investigating magistrates of their ability to hold those persons arrested as bribery and corruption suspects, freeing many of them from prison. Antonio Di Pietro, Gherardo Colombo and other top Milan magistrates who have led the 30-month anti-corruption probe said they would quit in protest. Mr. Colombo discussed the controversy with Alan Friedman of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. Preventive custody has been a key tool that has helped your team to tackle the Tangentopoli bribery scandal in Italy. In your view, what are the main problems with the new decree?

A. The fundamental problems are two. The first concerns equity in the administration of justice. Under the decree, preventive custody is now allowed for misdeeds much less serious than those such as bribery and corruption. Secondly, the loss of this instrument means that we face the danger of suspects being free now to tamper with evidence.

Q. You and your colleagues have condemned the decree as a judicial setback of enormous proportions. In your view, is it politically inspired?

A. I don't know and I can't, as a magistrate, say. But I can tell you, speaking for myself and my colleagues in the anti-corruption pool, that this decree creates a serious disparity in the treatment of suspects.

Q. Are you saying you believe this decree threatens the independence of the judiciary?

A. It is not just the independence of the judiciary, but the right of the judiciary to be impartial toward all citizens, and to do our work without anyone reshuffling the cards, or throwing impediments in our way.

Q. How much does this decree threaten your work?

A. Gravely. One only needs to think how we succeeded in getting proof, how we avoided the destruction of evidence, and even when there were policemen of the Guardia di Finanza who were being paid by targets of our investigation to cover things up. Some of the suspects were bribing our own men.

Q. How many politicians and businessmen have been arrested since you opened

the scandal in February 1992, and how much has been documented in bribes that were paid?

A. About 4,000 people have been arrested in all of Italy, of which only about 400 by our team in Milan. As for bribes, you can count the total in billions of dollars' worth.

Q. What does this Berlusconi decree mean for the future of your investigation?

A. If things go on like this, then I think it will be very difficult to get to the bottom of this scandal, and it will be very hard to avoid seeing further tampering with evidence and further criminal acts by suspects.

Q. Might this decree prejudice cases that are already under way?

A. The problem arises in all cases where we are still seeking proof. For example, we have in some cases found out who did the bribing, but not who took the bribes, or the details of why they were paid.

Q. In the few days since the decree was issued, how many people have you had to release from prison in Milan?

A. More than 60 people, including former policemen suspected of being paid bribes.

Q. What is it exactly that you and your team of investigators are seeking in order to continue your work?

A. None of us is irreplaceable, and if necessary we can each go on and do other things. But I think it is essential that any civilized country has laws that are equal for all, and that the judiciary be allowed to carry out its duties.

Q. What is your response to those who argue that Italy should have a habeas corpus law, and that your team has abused the instrument of preventive detention?

A. I am always surprised when people say we have committed errors, or illegalities, because to my knowledge we have not. Using the arrest warrant, using preventive custody is a painful step, also for those who apply it. But in some cases one can't do without it because it works. And it ensures that proof is not tampered with.

Q. Some politicians have claimed that you and other judges are leftists and politically biased. How do you react to this accusation?

A. I have been depicted as being tied to six hundred thousand different political parties. It's all fantasy. Why, a couple of us were even asked to join this government, at ministerial level.

## Berlusconi Calls for Official To Withdraw Claim or Resign

Reuters

ROME — Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi called on Interior Minister Roberto Maroni on Sunday to either withdraw his allegation that he was tricked into signing a decree curbing magistrates' powers of arrest, or resign.

Mr. Berlusconi, who is forcefully backing the decree that lifts the threat of pretrial jail from corruption suspects, said from the complaint by Mr. Maroni, a member of the federalist Northern League, was false and insulting.

On Saturday, Mr. Maroni offered to resign over the decree.

but said that it was up to league officials to decide whether he stayed in office.

Umberto Bossi, leader of the league, said he had asked the government to scrap the measure and draw up a draft law that addresses the issue of preventive custody.

Mr. Berlusconi said, "I am waiting for a letter from Maroni in which he withdraws what he has said or resigns as interior minister."

Mr. Bossi said on Sunday that Mr. Maroni must neither resign nor apologize.

"You cannot solve these things in five minutes," he said.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### German Alert on Nuclear Smuggling

BONN (Reuters) — Germany has warned that the smuggling of nuclear materials has reached grave new dimensions following the seizure in May of smuggled weapons-grade plutonium that it says came from Russia's nuclear industry.

Bernard Schmidbauer, minister of state for security services, said Saturday that plutonium smuggling had become a matter for serious concern and that both international crime gangs and Russian government officials were involved.

Six grams of plutonium 239, contained in a lead cylinder, were found in May in the home of a German businessman in Stuttgart. He said the find was "identifiable" and was traced back to its source in the Russian nuclear weapons industry.

### Kidnapped Envoy Is 'Safe' in Algeria

MUSCAT, Oman (AFP) — The Omani ambassador to Algeria, who had apparently been held hostage for more than 48 hours, was "safe and well," the official Oman News Agency said Sunday, quoting Algerian security forces. But in its report from Algiers it did not specify whether the envoy, Hilal ben Salem Siyabi, had been released or was still being held.

Officials in Algiers and Sana'a, Yemen, said that Mr. Siyabi and Yemen's ambassador to Algeria, Askar Ali Hussain, were kidnapped Friday in an Islamic fundamentalist stronghold east of the Algerian capital. Arab diplomatic sources said Mr. Hussain, a southerner, had been seized with a member of the Yemen Socialist Party's politburo, Mohammed Kacem Essur, and the Omani ambassador's Moroccan driver. The Oman News Agency gave no information about the other three missing men.

### U.S. Defense Chief on Romania Visit

BUCHAREST (Reuters) — The U.S. defense secretary, William J. Perry, arrived in Romania on Sunday for talks on issues ranging from the civil war in former Yugoslavia to joint military maneuvers.

Mr. Perry, beginning a nine-nation European tour, will hold talks here on Monday with President Ion Iliescu, Foreign Minister Teodor Viorel Melescanu and Defense Minister Gheorghe Tinca.

Mr. Perry said that during his European tour he would press to expand military ties with such former Communist states as Romania, Albania and Bulgaria, and would discuss joint maneuvers, exchanges of military officers and other bilateral issues.

### Mexican Volcano Alarms Scientists

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — A plume of steam and gases can frequently be seen rising above Popocatepetl volcano near Mexico City this summer, providing a visible focus for scientists' concern that the volcano's first eruption in 50 years may be near.

Arizona State University geologists, flying over the crater this month at the invitation of Mexican volcanologists, measured sulfur dioxide emissions at 3,000 metric tons (about 6.6 million pounds) a day, double the rate earlier this year.

More than 20 million people live within 100 kilometers of the crater.

### Ukrainian Upholds Nuclear Pledge

MOSCOW (AFP) — The newly elected president of Ukraine, Leonid S. Kuchma, pledged Sunday that his country would respect its promise to get rid of all nuclear weapons on its territory, but he said it would need help to do so.

"The sooner nuclear missiles are out of Ukraine, the better, because the agreements signed in Moscow must be fulfilled," Mr. Kuchma said in an interview with the independent weekly Russian television news program Itogi.

He was referring to an accord signed by Presidents Bill Clinton and Boris N. Yeltsin and their previous Ukrainian president, Leonid M. Kravchuk, in Moscow last January in which Kiev vowed to go along with a project to remove the nuclear missiles and warheads left in Ukraine by the disintegrated Soviet Union.

### Accused French Official Resigns

PARIS (AFP) — Communications Minister Alain Carignon resigned Sunday to defend himself against corruption allegations, in the latest of political and business scandals in France.

In a statement from Grenoble, Mr. Carignon said that by withdrawing from the government, he hoped to be able to express himself freely in a court case involving a Grenoble press company.

A joint statement from the offices of President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Edouard Balladur said that Mr. Carignon's responsibilities would be taken over by Nicolas Sarkozy, budget minister and government spokesman.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Continental Slashing Midweek Fares

HOUSTON (Bloomberg) — Continental Airlines said Sunday it would cut midweek fares by as much as 50 percent for the rest of the summer on domestic flights and on Latin American and Caribbean routes.

The airline said starting Friday it would cut its low-price "Peanut Fares" by half and its MaxSaver rates by 25 percent. The MaxSaver fares have more restrictions than Peanut Fares. The cuts will apply to flights through Sept. 29. The new fares apply to coach seats on most flights on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays; passengers must purchase a roundtrip ticket and stay over a Saturday night.

Italian air traffic controllers will hold a one-day strike Friday, affecting both national and international flights. It will take place from 7 A.M. to 3 P.M., local time. (Reuters)

Russia has declared portions of the southern republic of Dagestan quarantine zones after an outbreak of cholera among Muslim pilgrims returning from Saudi Arabia, Russian television reported. Although the outbreak appeared to have originated elsewhere, cases of infectious diseases such as cholera, typhoid and diphtheria are growing more common in Russia. (Reuters)

Vietnam Airlines is planning to establish new routes to Osaka, Japan, in November and to the Thai resorts of Chiang Mai and Phuket next year, according to a Vietnamese official. (AFP)

### This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Botswana, Lesotho, Puerto Rico, Uruguay.  
TUESDAY: Botswana, Burma, Malaysia, Nicaragua.  
WEDNESDAY: Colombia.  
THURSDAY: Belgium, Brunei.  
FRIDAY: Afghanistan, Burma, Sri Lanka.  
SATURDAY: Egypt, Libya, Syria.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

### DUTY FREE ADVISORY

# US\$13,000,000 HARD CASH

US\$138,000 paid out at each draw. US\$ 13 Million won so far. In the world-famous Abu Dhabi Duty Free raffle. Each ticket priced at US\$138. Just 1,200 tickets entered in each draw. Approximately 6 draws every month. Available exclusively to passengers travelling or transiting through

Abu Dhabi Airport. Notification immediately by phone and by mail. Money paid in cash, by bankers cheque or directly into the winner's bank account. US\$13,000,000 hard cash. The easy way.

Abu Dhabi Airport Duty Free

The way the world's going

UNIVERSITY DEGREE  
BACHELOR'S • MASTER'S • DOCTORATE  
For Work Life and Academic Experience  
Through Correspondence Study  
Call (510) 471-0325 ext. 23  
Fax (510) 471-6455  
Free or send detailed resume for  
FREE EVALUATION  
Pacific Western University  
2875 S. King Street Honolulu, HI 96826

just ask the butler...  
SINGAPORE  
Where service is everything you want it to be.

## ENCOURAGE TALKS BETWEEN COUNTRIES

To call from country to country, or back to the U.S., dial the WorldPhone number of the country you're calling from.

Antigua (Available from public telephones only)	42	Cyprus	080-900000	Ghana	189	Netherlands (CC)	00-022-91-22	Spain (CC)	900-99-001+
Argentina	001-800-333-1111	Czech Republic (CC)	00-42-000112	Haiti (CC)	001-800-444-1234	Netherlands (Antilles) (CC)	001-800-950-1022	St. Lucia	191-997-0001
Australia (CC)	022-903-012	Denmark (CC)	8001-0022	Honduras	001-800-674-7000	Nicaragua (CC)	001-800-950-1022	Sweden (CC)	020-795-922
Bahamas (CC)	1-800-624-1000	Dominican Republic	1-800-751-6624	Hungary (CC)	00V-800-01411	(Outside of Managua, dial 02 first.)	166	Switzerland (CC)	020-795-922
Bahrain	800-002	Ecuador	170	Iceland	999-002	Norway (CC)	800-19912	Taiwan & Tokyo	155-0222
Belgium (CC)	0800-10012	El Salvador	355-5770	Ireland (CC)	1-800-55-1001	Paraguay	108	United Kingdom (CC)	008-11-800
Bolivia	1-800-623-0484	Finland (CC)	197-00139	Israel (CC)	177-150-2727	Peru (Outside of Lima, dial 190 first.)	001-190	To call the U.S. using BT	0800-86-0222
Brazil	0-800-2222	France (CC)	9800-102-80	Italy (CC)	172-1022	Poland (CC)	00V-01-04-800-222	To call the U.S. using MERCURY	0500-890-222
Canada	1-800-888-8000	Gambia	001-189	Japan	800-674-7000	Portugal (CC)	05-017-1234	To call anywhere other than the US 9000-800-800	000-412
Cayman Islands	1-800-624-1000	Germany (CC)	0130-0012	Kenya	155-0222	Puerto Rico (CC)	1-800-888-8000	U.S. Virgin Islands (CC)	1-800-888-8000
Chile (CC)	00V-0316	Greece (CC)	00-16-0001	Luxembourg	00-800-1211	San Marino (CC)	00-12-00012	Vatican City (CC)	172-1022
Colombia (CC)	980-16-0001	Grenada	162	Mexico	1-800-624-8721	Slovak Republic (CC)	00-12-00012	Venezuela	800-1114-0
Costa Rica				Monaco (CC)		South Africa (CC)	0800-99-0011		

Use your MCI Card, local telephone card or call collect, all at the same low rates.  
(CC) Country-to-country calling available. May not be available to some international locations. Certain restrictions apply. \* Limited availability. \* Wait for second dial tone. \* Available from LATAMTEL public phones only. Rate depends on call origin in Mexico. \* International communications carrier. \* Not available from public pay phones. \* Public phones may require deposit of coin or phone card for dial tone.

WorldPhone Let It Take You Around the World.  
From MCI

## THE AMERICAS / LETTERS

## ★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

## Governors Prescribe a Health Plan Now

BOSTON — The leaders of the National Governors' Association have called on Congress to pass health care legislation this year even if the bill is less sweeping than President Bill Clinton's proposal.

The governors, at a news conference, said they shared Mr. Clinton's desire to ensure health care for all Americans, but they acknowledged that they had reached no consensus on how to pay for it. The governors do not agree on whether employers should be required to pay any portion of the health insurance premiums for their employees; Mr. Clinton says employers should pay 80 percent.

The governors' views could influence the strategies of congressional Republicans and of the White House as the critical weeks on health care legislation approach.

The governors' call for a pragmatic approach comes as some Democrats in Congress and the White House are considering an all-or-nothing strategy. Under that plan, Mr. Clinton and his allies would wage a strong battle for a bill to guarantee universal coverage, relying almost exclusively on Democratic votes, and they would accept failure rather than compromise on fundamental principles.

Governor Carroll A. Campbell Jr. of South Carolina, a Republican who is chairman of the National Governors' Association, said members of Congress ought to pass a health care bill this year "whether they can reach a total answer or not."

Governor Howard Dean of Vermont, a Democrat who is vice chairman of the association, said he supported Mr. Clinton's plan but agreed with Mr. Campbell to some extent.

"It's absolutely essential to pass a bill this year, or you're going to retard progress among all the states," said Governor Dean, a doctor specializing in internal medicine. "You've got to have a federal platform from which to launch these efforts in the future. It would be a tragedy for the American people if Congress doesn't pass a health care bill this year." (NYT)

## North Is Raising Cash at a Record Pace

WASHINGTON — Oliver L. North of Virginia has raised about \$8.4 million for his Republican campaign for the Senate, setting a standard that could make his race the most expensive in U.S. history.

According to federal finance reports submitted by Virginia's four Senate contenders, Mr. North has raised about three times as much money as his three rivals combined. That could enable him to bombard voters with his message and hire top consultants to direct his campaign.

By contrast, the Democratic candidate, Senator Charles S. Robb, has raised about \$2.5 million, about 30 percent of Mr. North's total. And two independent candidates, J. Marshall Coleman and L. Douglas Wilder, have raised about \$200,000 together. Both independents could have trouble buying significant amounts of TV advertising, a critical aspect of the fall campaign.

Analysts and associates of Mr. North predict that he will surpass the Senate fund-raising record of \$17.8 million, which Jesse Helms, a North Carolina Republican, set in 1990. They say that Mr. North's performance is particularly striking because he is trying to unseat an incumbent. Incumbents almost always raise more money than challengers, in large part because interest groups who lobby government tend to support those already in office. (WP)

## Second Chance for an Ex-Congressman

NEW YORK — President Bill Clinton has appointed Stephen J. Solarz, a former Congressman from Brooklyn, New York, to head the new Central Asian-American Enterprise Fund, designed to promote investments in the former Soviet republics of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan.

Mr. Solarz, who lost his seat two years ago, had been in line to be ambassador to India but withdrew as a candidate at urging of the White House after questions arose about his dealings with a Hong Kong businessman reputed to have ties to organized crime. A federal investigation found no criminal wrongdoing, but the administration decided not to proceed with the nomination.

The White House said in a statement that the United States planned to provide \$150 million in capital for the fund over the next three to four years. The fund will make investments and loans and offer technical assistance to private companies and entrepreneurs. (NYT)

## Quote / Unquote

President Bill Clinton on health care: "The politicians have it. The wealthy have it. The poor have it. If you go to jail you can get it. Only the middle class can lose it." (LAT)

## Dear O.J.: A Flood of Emotional Letters Inundate Jail

By Richard Lee Colvin

LOS ANGELES — The emotions, spilled single-space across five pages of ruled yellow paper, are heartfelt, almost raw. The earnestness borders on the desperate.

One of the tens of thousands of letters sent to O.J. Simpson at Los Angeles County jail begins: "Never have I felt so much empathy for anyone in my life. I pray God will let this letter reach you."

Typical of the personal, even intimate, tone of many of the letters, the 48-year-old Vermont woman refers

to her 13 years as a battered wife and describes the happiness she found with her fourth husband, her childhood sweetheart. She tells the former football player and movie actor about her four children.

Finally, she invites Mr. Simpson to visit when he is out of jail and to bring his children.

Although Mr. Simpson has not yet seen that letter, his attorneys have been delivering a small fraction of his mail each day to his cell, where he is awaiting trial in the murders of his former wife, Nicole Brown Simpson,

and her friend Ronald Goldman.

Since the murders over a month ago, the Simpson case has been a collective experience for the American people, with millions of people getting caught up in the drama. The letters reveal the emotional depth those events have plumbied in the psyches of people ranging from a convict in a Florida prison who addresses Simpson as "brother" to a New York nun who sent the wealthy former athlete a \$10 check to help cover legal bills.

Some, mostly from men, urge Mr. Simpson to confess. The vast major-

ity of the letters are from women. Some proselytize. Most reveal profound feelings of loneliness, sadness, religious zeal and love.

With the permission of Mr. Simpson's defense lawyer, the Los Angeles Times was allowed to read several hundred letters at random from a small mountain of mail that included 25 cardboard boxes and nine large garbage bags — only a part of all that has come in. The mail included numerous Bibles, inspirational books, videotapes, photographs, drawings, a set of pressed cotton handkerchiefs and birthday cards from all over the

United States and some foreign countries.

The U.S. Post Office is receiving 1,500 to 2,000 pieces a day for Mr. Simpson, requiring one or two extra clerks for processing, a spokesman said. The volume is so great that jail officials turn all of the mail over to Robert L. Shapiro, Mr. Simpson's attorney, rather than delivering it to him in his cell.

Five law students have been enlisted to help with the sorting task, after which all but the small percentage of letters that attack Mr. Simpson are given to him a few at a time to read.

## A Growing Trend: The Fat American

By Marian Burros

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A third of American adults are now obese, according to a newly released government study.

The study found that the proportion of seriously overweight Americans had increased to more than 30 percent between 1980 and 1991, up from about a fourth of the adult population from 1960 through 1980.

The increase occurred despite a growing awareness that obesity has a negative effect on health and despite the continued growth of the diet industry, now estimated to have revenues of \$40 billion to \$50 billion a year.

For purposes of the study, obesity was defined as being 20 percent or more above a person's desirable weight. That is about 25 pounds (11 kilograms) overweight for an average 5-foot-4-inch (1.6-meter) woman and 30 pounds for an average 5-foot-10-inch man.

The study's figures on children were not available, but several experts who had seen the data said that obesity among them was increasing at an even faster rate than it was among adults.

Although the study, conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics in the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, confirms what experts have suspected, it is the first time that the recent growth of the problem has been measured.

The groups with the highest proportion of overweight people are black women, at 49.5 percent, and Mexican-American women, at 47.9 percent. Those levels represent increases of 12.2 percent and 15.7 percent, respectively, compared with the 1980 rates.

The study offers additional support to health and nutrition professionals who argue that a national campaign to reduce obesity is essential to contain health care costs.

Dr. Philip R. Lee, the assistant secretary for health in the

Department of Health and Human Services, said: "The government is not doing enough. It is not focused. We don't have a coherent across-the-board policy. We are in the process of developing one."

On Tuesday the Journal of the American Medical Association will publish an article based on the study's findings about adults. In an editorial that will accompany the article, Dr. F. Xavier Pi-Sunyer, director of the division of endocrinology, diabetes and nutrition at St. Luke's-Roosevelt Hospital in New York City and a professor of medicine at Columbia University, writes: "The proportion of the population that is obese is incredible. If this was about tuberculosis, it would be called an epidemic."

He adds: "The problem with obesity is that once you have it, it is very difficult to prevent. What you want to do is prevent it."

Experts agree that the root causes of obesity in the United States, a sedentary lifestyle and an abundance of food, are difficult to change.

The Department of Agriculture reports that the American food supply produces 3,700 calories a day for every man, woman and child. Women's caloric needs are only about half that amount, and men's about two-thirds.

But people are constantly bombarded with food messages that encourage them to eat far more than they need, said Marion Nestle, chairman of the Department of Nutrition at New York University and managing editor of the 1988 Surgeon General's Report on Nutrition and Health.

"Advertising budgets for food that no one needs are astronomical," she said. "Compared to what is spent on nutrition education, it's laughable."

Health experts say that Americans have reduced their level of physical activity because of their penchant for watching television, their use of automobiles and the disappearance of physical education classes from school programs.

## Away From Politics



Fire fighters at the site where a truck carrying toxic chemicals landed in a back yard in Ontario, California.

• Hundreds of people were evacuated in Ontario, California, after a tanker carrying hydrochloric acid and other chemicals collided with a car on a freeway, veering off the road and through a wall before it came to a halt in the back yard of a home during the night. Two people were killed. Fumes spread over a square-mile area as police officers routed residents from their beds.

• A single-engine plane carrying three skydivers for an air show crashed near Trenton, Ohio, killing them and the pilot. The skydivers had parachutes on

and were preparing to jump when the Cessna 172 struck trees near Mad River Airport.

• A Los Angeles police officer who kicked Rodney King has been dismissed a month after a disciplinary panel ruled that the officer used excessive force during the arrest of Mr. King following a car chase. The officer, Theodore Briseno, a 12-year member of the force, was suspended without pay following the March 3, 1991, beating of Mr. King.

• Two teenagers killed themselves with a

shotgun in Sayreville, New Jersey, in an apparent copycat suicide prompted by the death of the rock star Kurt Cobain, the police said. They said that Thomas Rodriguez, 15, and Nicholas Camperi, 14, had taken their lives in the basement of the Rodriguez youth's home. A Middlesex County prosecutor said that two notes left by the boys indicated that they were depressed over the rock star's death. Mr. Cobain, 27, the lead singer of the group Nirvana, killed himself with a shotgun on April 8 at his home in Seattle.

AP, AFP

## Nuclear-Weapon Maintenance Troubles Pentagon

By Ralph Vartabedian

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Senior Defense Department officials are becoming worried about the safety and reliability of U.S. nuclear weapons under the stewardship of Energy Secretary Hazel R. O'Leary and are concerned that the weapons may soon be unable to meet the nation's potential military needs.

In a secret letter to Mrs. O'Leary in late May, the deputy defense secretary, John M. Deutch, said that the Energy Department was failing to

maintain the nation's nuclear weapons plants and lacked the political muscle to obtain sufficient funds to do the job.

He wrote the letter as chairman of the U.S. Nuclear Weapons Council, the joint military and energy authority that sets policy for nuclear weapons. It has two other voting members: an Energy Department executive and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Pentagon officials cited two crucial concerns about the nuclear weapons stockpile: that it remain safe and that future

presidents have absolute assurance of its reliability if it must be committed to war.

Under federal policy, the risk of an accidental nuclear detonation under normal conditions is not supposed to exceed one in a billion, a standard far higher than the reliability of any spacecraft, medical device or complex computer.

In the production and handling of 70,000 nuclear weapons during the Cold War, there were no accidental detonations, according to Sidney Drell, a weapons expert and physicist at

the Stanford Linear Accelerator in California.

"That's one hell of a record," he said.

Whether that record can be maintained is what concerns the Pentagon. Officials worry that Mrs. O'Leary is unwilling to commit the political capital necessary to fight off efforts to cut the nuclear weapons budgets in favor of environmental and other programs in her department.

Mrs. O'Leary was not immediately available for comment.

## AMERICAN TOPICS

## A New Approach to Farming: Planting Without Full Plowing

In a revolution in American farming, the centuries-old method of plowing the fields, turning the earth completely before planting, is disappearing.

"It was a radical idea 20 years ago," said Dale Montgomery, 43, a University of Illinois graduate who raises soybeans and corn on 1,000 acres (400 hectares) in DeKalb County, Illinois. He stopped plowing some of his fields six years ago.

The change has been speeded by a federal law that requires farmers to take steps to stem soil erosion, which is worsened by plowing, or risk losing subsidies. Farmers also say the end of plowing saves time and money. And new mechanical devices, like the no-till drill, can plant seeds in a field covered with stubble.

The manufacture of traditional moldboard plows in the United States has dropped from a peak of 650,000 in 1926 to about 2,600 in 1990.

Most farmers still till the land before planting, using a chisel plow, which turns a portion of the ground over, or by disk, which cuts up plant residue and incorporates it into the soil.

But the traditional method of plowing

completely inverting the topsoil to a depth of nearly a foot (30 centimeters) — has shrunk to an insignificant percentage of farming today, said John Becherer, a spokesman for the Conservation Technology Information Center, a research organization in West Lafayette, Indiana.

## Short Takes

Increasingly, U.S. companies allow and even encourage workers to wear casual clothes to the office. Some call it "Dress-Down Friday," or "Casual Day." Over the past three or four years, this dressing-down of the normally well-dressed corporate work force has spread across the country. And it has lifted morale and increased productivity, said a spokesman for the Chase Manhattan Bank. "We take it seriously," he said. However, for most companies, there are no T-shirts, faded jeans or rubber "flip-flop" shower shoes. Employees usually are cautious about going too far.

"You Nasty Spy," the 44th of 190 Three Stooges shorts made by Columbia from the 1930s to the 1960s, was released Jan. 19, 1940, nearly two years before the Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor and at a time when any panning of Hitler or Germany would draw immediate opposition from U.S. isolationists. But they were monitoring feature-length films; the Stooges' short lampoon of the Nazis was virtually unopposed. Thus, the New York Times notes, it was Moe Howard, one of the Stooges, who was the first film actor to impersonate Hitler and not

Charles Chaplin, whose "The Great Dictator" was released nine months later.

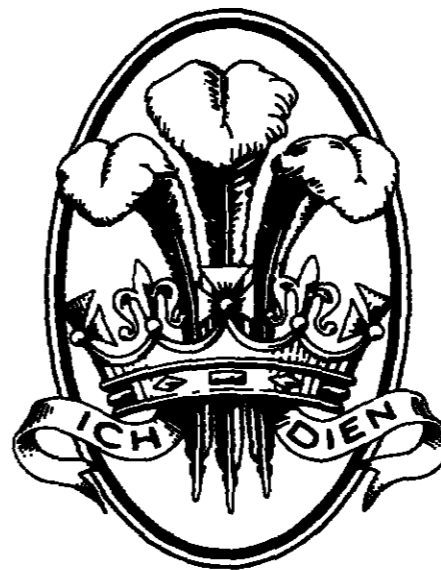
The number of accidents in New York police car chases has increased 64 percent in five years, with a 27 percent jump from 1992 to 1993 alone. Such accidents injure an average of 1,300 officers each year. Officials blame expanded hiring. Fewer recruits have experience behind the wheel. "Rambo types in patrol cars," the chief of department, John Timoney, calls them. The department is re-examining its training program and may draft new rules for pursuit.

A Taylor, Michigan, man was killed when his cigarette ignited fumes in a bathroom where he was using gasoline to clean tar off his clothing and arms. The explosion blew out windows and set the man on fire. He was found in the bathtub, partially submerged in a mixture of gasoline and water. Fire department officials did not release the man's name.

A New York Times reader, James Lerner, recounts that on one of the hottest days of this hot summer, the phone rang just before dinner. The caller, addressing Mr. Lerner by name, said he was speaking on behalf of the Brooklyn Academy of Music and politely asked, "How are you?"

"Hot!" Mr. Lerner answered, to which the response was "Then I won't bother you." Mr. Lerner writes, "And the call ends before I can utter another word. A memorable event in the history of telephone solicitation."

International Herald Tribune



Newly restored, and now receiving guests.

PRINCE DE GALLES  
PARIS  
ITT SHERATON LUXURY COLLECTION

The Prince de Galles is back to its original splendor. During 6 months of renovation, each area of this luxurious hotel built in 1928, has been entirely restored by experts. Providing the best service and comfort for our guests, whilst maintaining the specific charm of the 30's. For reservations at any Luxury Collection hotel or Sheraton Towers, call the ITT Sheraton worldwide reservation office nearest you or your travel specialist.

## CHINA: How Mao's Great Leap Forward Produced Devastating Famine

Continued from Page 1

deaths is potentially destabilizing for the present Chinese regime, which still draws its fundamental legitimacy from him.

Although China's leaders have rejected much that Mao espoused, including endless class warfare and agricultural communes, they still claim to be his rightful heirs, guided by the ideas of the guerrilla fighter who founded the People's Republic in 1949 after a civil war. Even in an era when making money is supreme, Mao's image as a revolutionary, theoretician and founding father is considered vital to what remains of Communist Party legitimacy.

The terrifying famine ravaged rural China between 1959 and 1961, claiming tens of millions of lives—and it was mostly made by Mao.

At the time, few China specialists in the West perceived that massive starvation had resulted from the Great Leap

Forward, a utopian production drive in which Mao formed rural communes and ordered citizens to make iron and steel in primitive backyard furnaces.

Some Western scholars, idealizing China and convinced that a food shortage could not exist under the Communists, doubted the existence of a famine.

Mao's goal in the Great Leap Forward was to accelerate economic growth.

According to some historians, Mao's crime during this period was that he had ample warning in early 1959 that the Great Leap Forward was creating food shortages but did not remedy the situation.

The iron-and-steel drive, which transformed millions of cooking pots and other utensils into useless slag, drew labor from the fields, leaving many crops unharvested. Meanwhile, those farmers who remained in the fields saw their crop yields decline because Mao, the son of

rich peasants, had prescribed farming techniques that involved close planting and deep plowing—unsuitable for many areas.

To this day, the state-run media remain largely silent about the famine. According to Richard Evans, former British ambassador to Beijing, the Great Leap is "seldom referred to in official documents, or even in novels and short stories." Chinese schools teach little about it; public discussion would raise questions about Communist Party rule.

Analysts say the political environment has changed drastically since the time of the Great Leap Forward. Mr. MacFarquhar, who is completing his third book on the origins of the Cultural Revolution, said that while whole classes of people were repressed under Mao, today's government selectively targets intellectuals, workers, and members of minority

groups, such as Tibetans, who oppose or criticize it.

In the past, he said, "You never knew if you could escape being a target of violence—even if you were a poor peasant. Today, if you keep your head down, you're all right."

Deng Xiaoping, China's paramount leader, and other high officials maintain that Mao's accomplishments far exceeded his failures. In 1981, the party Central Committee touched on the Great Leap in a carefully worded resolution, insisting that the party's "general line" was "fundamentally correct." It admitted Mao's "gross mistakes" but said nothing about the famine.

In the view of Mr. Deng, who was stripped of power as party general secretary by Mao in 1966 and purged again in 1976, exposing Stalin's crimes was one of Moscow's biggest mistakes. Thus Beijing has barred any close examination of Mao's misdeeds, although some scholars in China do so even though they cannot publish their findings.

Mao, unlike Stalin, did not target individuals for assassination, did not directly supervise any of the killing and did not reveal it. And unlike Hitler, he did not select a whole people for extermination.

What Mao did was unleash mass movements against his rivals and the "bad classes" of society. He did in fact target segments of society for repression, which sometimes led to public humiliation of the victims and death by torture, unchecked by any legal constraints. His pronouncements led lower-level officials to actually create quotas of victims to be targeted during different campaigns.

"Mao was unsystematically, fanatically dangerous," said a former well-placed Chinese official in Beijing who was persecuted and jailed as a "rightist" during the Cultural Revolution. "He was not a mass murderer, but his lunacy probably caused the deaths of more people than Stalin."

### Corsica Air Crash Kills 3

**RAJACCIO, Corsica**—Three people were killed and four others were injured Sunday when a fire-fighting spotter plane crashed amid bathers on a beach near Ajaccio, Corsica, the police said.



Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, flanked by Mayor Jacques Chirac of Paris, left, and President François Mitterrand, at the dedication service in Paris on Sunday.

## France Memorializes Vichy Victims

The Associated Press

PARIS—Facing up to one of the most shameful moments of French history, President François Mitterrand dedicated a memorial on Sunday to approximately 16,000 Jews rounded up by French police in World War II and sent to Nazi death camps.

Mr. Mitterrand made no speech but was applauded by Holocaust survivors when he laid a wreath and dedicated the monument

near the site of the Velodrome d'Hiver, a Parisian stadium where the Jews were detained before their deportation.

His presence at the commemoration of the roundup on July 16-17, 1942, marked increased willingness by French officials to recognize the extent of the wartime Vichy regime's collaboration in the Holocaust. The roundup was the largest seizure of Jews undertaken in France.

## ISRAEL: Amid Setbacks, a Shift in Attitude on Arabs

Continued from Page 1

sure of the change," he said, "is that a guy who can't organize a municipality of Gaza is not an existential threat to the state of Israel."

Another sign of the changed outlook among Israelis came recently in comments by Mr. Rabin urging an end to the army's role as a police force over Palestinian civilians in the territories.

"I hope with the continuation of the peace process, the army will again become a defense army and not an occupation army against another people," he said.

Mr. Arafat, vilified by Israelis for so many years, has become what Israelis said they lacked for 27 years—a Palestinian partner.

"We have done much more than recognize the PLO. We have recognized the Palestinian people," said a peace activist, Galia Golan, a professor at Hebrew University.

Only two years ago, Hanan Ashrawi, the Palestinian peace-

talks spokeswoman, embraced Mr. Arafat publicly while in Jordan. The publication of a photograph created an uproar in Israel, and the Likud police minister at the time, Roni Milo, threatened to call Mrs. Ashrawi in for questioning when she crossed the Allenby Bridge to return to the West Bank, on the grounds that she had contacts with the PLO, an outlawed organization.

Now, Mr. Arafat can come and go across the same bridge, not as an outlaw but as Israel's "peace partner."

"We can bicker, we can argue, we can dislike each other's institutions and maybe even try to delegitimize them," said Mr. Golan. "But the basic point has been made—the Palestinians are a people and we have no right to rule over them."

Ever since taking power two years ago, the Rabin government has sought to change the way Israelis look at peace.

Dan Meridor, a moderate Likud legislator, said: "The question put to the Israeli public for many years has changed. From 1967 to 1992, the question that Israeli parties had to answer—'Whether Labor or Likud—was: What are the minimum conditions for peace?'

Now the question is: 'What are the maximum conditions for peace?' Labor said territorial concessions. Likud said autonomy. Both presented plans that were not accepted by the Arabs."

Those who say that Israel "will eventually have to withdraw from all or most of the territories" have reached a high of 60 percent in the surveys.

Still, the peace remains fragile in the minds of Israelis. Polls show they are more skeptical about expanding Palestinian rule to the rest of the West Bank and remain extremely sensitive to territorial violence.

Mr. Rabin and his foreign minister, Shimon Peres, the chief architects of the peace agreement, are on shaky political ground at home because of long-neglected domestic issues like health care.

But regardless of what happens in the near term, a political scientist, Yaron Ezrahi, said, Israel cannot go back to the years of expanding Jewish settlement in the West Bank and endless waiting at the negotiating table for a peace partner. "It's not reversible for a simple reason: In the mind of Israelis, the other way is a deadlock. It doesn't lead to improvement in our daily lives."

After the war, Mr. Hartman

## GAZA: Clash on Border

Continued from Page 1

will apparently resume in Cairo on Monday, as scheduled.

Israel allows 20,000 Gazans to enter each day for work, less than a third the number allowed in before the Gulf War three years ago. Part of the problem on Sunday was an attempt by an estimated 400 to 500 Palestinians to cross through Erez without valid work permits.

According to the Israelis, blame rested with those Palestinians for not having been at their posts in sufficient numbers when Israeli commanders said, and then frustrated Palestinians burst through.

For their part, the Palestinian authorities and the laborers insisted that the problem was the Israelis' slowness in checking papers.

After the war, Mr. Hartman

charges of high treason. His wife, Nadya, had had no inkling of his double life and was as stunned as anyone, she said, in an interview here. He had been under suspicion and surveillance for some time, he learned later.

He was convicted and sentenced to 15 years' "strict regime." For a time during his imprisonment, he occupied the cell in which a notable dissident, Anatoli Marchenko, had just died of mistreatment. The FBI gave him up for dead.

In February 1992, the amnesty granted by Mr. Yeltsin freed Mr. Yuzhin from a labor camp. "I never regretted what I did," he said. Indeed, he said, his imprisonment confirmed his belief in the course he had chosen, showing him a side of the Soviet state that he had never witnessed in his privileged position: as a KGB officer. "The more I thought, the more I realized I did the right thing," he said, "because I got another taste of the system."

## SPY: Former Soviet Double Agent Seeks Career in U.S.

Continued from Page 1

on a scheme to entice him with a young woman in supposed legal trouble and FBI agents masquerading as legal advisers.

Mr. Yuzhin says they need not have gone to all the trouble. "It was not a good performance," he said. For one thing, one agent let slip another's real name. For another, he said, no real lawyers would have been so generous with their time. Still, "We each pretended we believed each other."

In any case, he had already made up his mind. Soon he was volunteering information about his associates in the KGB's local office and disclosing how Soviet officers were listening in on FBI transmissions.

His American handlers were confident that he was not feeding them disinformation. "He couldn't lie," said one of them, Bill Smith, since retired, "because he didn't know how much we knew."

Mr. Yuzhin says he was not motivated by money, and Mr.

charges of high treason. His wife, Nadya, had had no inkling of his double life and was as stunned as anyone, she said, in an interview here. He had been under suspicion and surveillance for some time, he learned later.

He was convicted and sentenced to 15 years' "strict regime." For a time during his imprisonment, he occupied the cell in which a notable dissident, Anatoli Marchenko, had just died of mistreatment. The FBI gave him up for dead.

In February 1992, the amnesty granted by Mr. Yeltsin freed Mr. Yuzhin from a labor camp. "I never regretted what I did," he said. Indeed, he said, his imprisonment confirmed his belief in the course he had chosen, showing him a side of the Soviet state that he had never witnessed in his privileged position: as a KGB officer. "The more I thought, the more I realized I did the right thing," he said, "because I got another taste of the system."

Mr. Yuzhin says he was not motivated by money, and Mr.

charges of high treason. His wife, Nadya, had had no inkling of his double life and was as stunned as anyone, she said, in an interview here. He had been under suspicion and surveillance for some time, he learned later.

He was convicted and sentenced to 15 years' "strict regime." For a time during his imprisonment, he occupied the cell in which a notable dissident, Anatoli Marchenko, had just died of mistreatment. The FBI gave him up for dead.

In February 1992, the amnesty granted by Mr. Yeltsin freed Mr. Yuzhin from a labor camp. "I never regretted what I did," he said. Indeed, he said, his imprisonment confirmed his belief in the course he had chosen, showing him a side of the Soviet state that he had never witnessed in his privileged position: as a KGB officer. "The more I thought, the more I realized I did the right thing," he said, "because I got another taste of the system."

## Serbs Warn Total War May Erupt In Bosnia

The Associated Press

BELGRADE—The leaders of the Bosnian Serbs warned their people Sunday to brace for all-out war, after recommending that their Parliament reject a plan to partition Bosnia despite international threats of punishment if they turned down the chance for peace.

Rejection of the plan by the Bosnian Serbs' Assembly when it meets on Monday would almost certainly cause the war to flare with new ferocity, and could push the world to lift an arms embargo against Bosnia's Muslim-led government.

Sanctions that were imposed two years ago against Serbia itself also could be tightened.

The Bosnian Serb deputy prime minister, Vukobratovic, said a plan, drafted by the United States, Russia and West European countries was "absolutely unacceptable for the Serbian people and should be rejected in its entirety," the Bosnian Serbs' press agency, SRNA, reported.

The plan would give a Muslim-Croatian federation 51 percent of Bosnia, rolling back Serbian gains in 27 months of war that have left about 200,000 people dead or missing.

The Muslim-led Bosnian government has reluctantly recommended that its Parliament endorse the plan. The Bosnian Croats have accepted the plan.

The Serbs, who now hold 70 percent of Bosnia, want to retain their territories with Serbian-held parts of Croatia and Serbia.

## HAITI: New Pressures

Continued from Page 1

to worry about a Marine being killed or captured and have the whole thing blow up in our faces," said one senior official.

Even among military officers, many do not regard U.S. interests in Haiti as sufficiently vital to justify risking the lives of American troops, they have said in interviews.

Despite the reservations of many such officers, high Pentagon officials have supported the administration's position that U.S. national interests would be served by bringing about stability in Haiti.

But Defense Secretary William J. Perry and General John M. Shalikashvili, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, have stressed in White House discussions that securing democracy in Haiti, whether or not Haitian military leaders can be removed only by force, would be a long, difficult and expensive process requiring thousands of peacekeepers to stay for one or two years at least, according to participants.

And Pentagon officials are still wary about sending U.S. troops into Haiti because the administration has no solid plan for getting them out.

The Pentagon's nightmare, cited by congressional and other critics, is that American forces could end up in Haiti for years, struggling to keep order in an impoverished country that has had little success with democracy and a long political history of violence and corruption.

(IHT, WP)

## Major, Fearing Laborite, Will Shuffle Aides

Reuters

LONDON—Prime Minister John Major was working Sunday on a cabinet shake-up designed to blunt the threat of Tony Blair, the opposition Labor Party's heir apparent.

Mr. Blair is all but certain to be appointed Labor's leader Thursday. Mr. Major wants to face this potential challenge with a new team he hopes will ensure the Conservatives' fifth successive parliamentary election victory.

By demoting several senior ministers and giving his junior lineup a vigorous shake, he also hopes to revive the popularity of his Conservative Party, which remains stuck 15 points behind Labor in opinion polls.

A spokeswoman for the prime minister said he would be spending the day at his home in Huntingdon, in eastern England, but she hinted that he might visit a summer party given by a strong supporter, the author Lord Archer.

Until 10 days ago Lord Archer was expected to take over as party chairman from Sir Norman Fowler.

But allegations about his involvement in a possible share-buying scandal have all but eliminated his chances.

Mr. Major may now try to persuade Trade Secretary Michael Heseltine to take the job. But he is more likely to turn to Employment Secretary David Hunt.

Dated this 1st day of July 1994

MA Shaw  
Joint Liquidator

## INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

### PERSONALS

MAY THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS be adored, glorified, loved and praised throughout the world, now and forever. Sacred Heart of Jesus, pray for us. Sacred Heart of Jesus, help of the hopeless, pray for us. Amen. Say this prayer nine times a day. By the ninth day your prayer will be answered. It has never been known to fail. Publication must be purchased. Tel. (1) 47 27 34 65

THANK YOU SACRED HEART of Jesus and Saint Jude for prayers answered. Reggie.

### MOVING

**AGS** INT'L MOVING  
A.G.S. PARIS (33-1) 40 70 70  
A.G.S. LONDON (44-20) 761 7295  
A.G.S. BRUSSELS (32-2) 524 25 08  
A.G.S. BERLIN (49-30) 321 20  
A.G.S. MADRID (34-91) 2649 71  
A.G.S. BUDAPEST (36-1) 463 60 30  
A.G.S. PRAGUE (42-2) 582 733  
A.G.S. WARSAW (48-22) 582 555

**INTERDEAN**  
INTERNATIONAL MOVES  
FOR A FREE ESTIMATE CALL  
PARIS (1) 37201400

### ANNOUNCEMENTS

#### Attention visitors from the U.S.!

If you enjoy reading the IHT when you travel, why not also get it at home? Some-day delivery available in key U.S. cities.

Call (1) 800 882 2884  
(In New York call 212 753 3890)

Herald Tribune

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS (AA)  
Sponsoring meetings daily, English  
(1) 46 34 39 65, ROWE 076 0020,  
TRANSFUT 977435

### REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

#### PARIS & SUBURBS

**NEUILLY - CASIMIR PIERRE**  
60 sqm, beautiful view, 1 bedroom, equipped kitchen, Newly redecorated.  
Tel: (1) 47 27 34 65

**NEUILLY VILLA MAISON**  
350 sqm, apartment 150 sqm, brick terrace, equipped, 2 garages.  
Tel: (1) 47 27 34 65

**AVENUE MONTAIGNE**, owner sells, 24-hour security, perfect condition, fireplace, 8th floor, 50 sqm, garage available. Tel: (1) 47 27 34 65

### USA RESIDENTIAL

**TRUSTEES SALE - LUXURY CO-OP**  
apartment in NYC, magnificent Central Park, Madison Avenue at 76th St. Long Beach, steps to Central Park, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, fully renovated on high floor. Daily maintenance and all hotel facilities available. Financing can be arranged. Principals only contact. Richard Bermanoff, Co-broker, 488 Madison Ave., Tel: 772 728 0100, Fax: 212 752 0077, USA.

### REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

**PARIS AREA FURNISHED**  
5th, CLUFT, bright 4 rooms, parquet, double living, very well equipped, 90 sqm, 777.000. Tel: 46 35 39 35

### AGENCE CHAMPS ELYSEES

specialists in furnished apartments, residential areas, 3 months and more.  
Tel: (1) 42 25 32 25  
Tel: (1) 46 35 37 09

### AT HOME IN PARIS

**PARIS PROMO**  
apartments to rent furnished or not. Sales & Property Management Service, 25 Av. Hoche, 75008 Paris, Tel: 1-6611020

Tel: (1) 45 63 25 60

### YOUR HOME IN PARIS

**INTER URBIS**  
Luxury rentals & sales  
31 de la Madeleine, Paris 75008  
Tel: (1) 45 63 17 77

### LAMY, 75116 PARIS

Tel: 1-40 70 18 84 or 1-47 22 53 14  
Short and Long Term Rentals

### 17th, GRANDE ARME

**HIGH CLASS RESIDENCE**  
4 rooms - 715.000.  
Studio - 15.000.  
Tel: (33-1) 43 80 05 09

### REAL ESTATE

**PARIS AREA FURNISHED**  
5th, CLUFT, bright 4 rooms, parquet, double living, very well equipped, 90 sqm, 777.000. Tel: 46 35 39 35

### AGENCE CHAMPS ELYSEES

specialists in furnished apartments, residential areas, 3 months and more.  
Tel: (1) 42 25 32 25  
Tel: (1) 46 35 37 09

### AT HOME IN PARIS

**PARIS PROMO**  
apartments to rent furnished or not. Sales & Property Management Service, 25 Av. Hoche, 75008 Paris, Tel: 1-6611020

Tel: (1) 45 63 25 60

### YOUR HOME IN PARIS

**INTER URBIS**  
Luxury rentals & sales  
31 de la Madeleine, Paris 75008  
Tel: (1) 45 63 17 77

### LAMY, 75116 PARIS

Tel: 1-40 70 18 84 or 1-47 22 53 14  
Short and Long Term Rentals

### 17th, GRANDE ARME

**HIGH CLASS RESIDENCE**  
4 rooms - 715.000.  
Studio - 15.000.  
Tel: (33-1) 43 80 05 09

### REAL ESTATE

**PARIS AREA FURNISHED**  
5th, CLUFT, bright 4 rooms, parquet, double living, very well equipped, 90 sqm, 777.000. Tel: 46 35 39 35

### AGENCE CHAMPS ELYSEES

specialists in furnished apartments, residential areas, 3 months and more.  
Tel: (1) 42 25 32 25  
Tel: (1) 46 35 37 09

### AT HOME IN PARIS

**PARIS PROMO**  
apartments to rent furnished or not. Sales & Property Management Service, 25 Av. Hoche, 75008 Paris, Tel: 1-6611020

Tel: (1) 45 63 25 60

### YOUR HOME IN PARIS

**INTER URBIS**  
Luxury rentals & sales  
31 de la Madeleine, Paris 75008  
Tel: (1) 45 63 17 77

### LAMY, 75116 PARIS

Tel: 1-40 70 18 84 or 1-47 22 53 14  
Short and Long Term Rentals

### 17th, GRANDE ARME

**HIGH CLASS RESIDENCE**  
4 rooms - 715.000.  
Studio - 15.000.  
Tel: (33-1) 43 80 05 09

### REAL ESTATE

**PARIS AREA FURNISHED**  
5th, CLUFT, bright 4 rooms, parquet, double living, very well equipped, 90 sqm, 777.000. Tel: 46 35 39 35

### AGENCE CHAMPS ELYSEES

specialists in furnished apartments, residential areas, 3 months and more.  
Tel: (1) 42 25 32 25  
Tel: (1) 46 35 37 09

### AT HOME IN PARIS

**PARIS PROMO**  
apartments to rent furnished or not. Sales & Property Management Service, 25 Av. Hoche, 75008 Paris, Tel: 1-6611020

Tel: (1) 45 63 25 60

### YOUR HOME IN PARIS

**INTER URBIS**  
Luxury rentals & sales  
31 de la Madeleine, Paris 75008  
Tel: (1) 45 63 17 77

### LAMY, 75116 PARIS

## A Threat To French In Africa

### Rwandan Rebels May Raid Haven

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KIGALI, Rwanda — The rebel Rwanda Patriotic Front, which took the last major government-held town Sunday, threatened to invade the French-occupied haven in southwestern Rwanda unless French forces handed over the leaders of the slaughter of thousands of Tutsi civilians.

"Moving in is our ambition unless the French hand over the criminals," Major Wilson Ruzibiza, a spokesman for the Tutsi-led Rwanda Patriotic Front, said in Kigali.

"If the French arrest them and hand them over, there is no need for us to move in," he added. "But we have a duty to follow up these criminals, a safe zone notwithstanding. It is our right to bring the criminals to justice."

The president of the self-declared Hutu government, the prime minister and other officials have been taking shelter in Cyangungu, the major town in the French-protected area since Thursday.

If the rebels follow through with their threat, it will bring French troops directly into the Rwandan conflict that has already claimed about half a million lives since April.

The Rwanda Patriotic Front clashed with French troops Sunday night; a French soldier was wounded, hit in the throat by a stray bullet while meeting with UN officials in Goma.

After heavy fighting Sunday, Rwanda Patriotic Front rebels entered Gisenyi, the last major government-held town, forcing government forces to flee toward Zaire, according to Captain Jacques André Roussel, a French military official.

The rebels also cut off a highway leading to Kibuye, on the edge of a safety zone set up by French forces in southwest Rwanda.

Gisenyi is the old stronghold of the president, Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, a Hutu whose death in a suspicious plane crash on April 6 sent the country back into civil war.

United Nations officials said that up to 2 million refugees were on the march in southern Rwanda and warned of an exodus that would dwarf the refugee crisis in the Zairian town of Goma if the fighting did not stop.

Terrified by gunfire, refugees stampeded across the border on Sunday, and up to 50 people, most of them children, were trampled to death, witnesses said.

As many as a million refugees had crossed into Zaire by the end of the day, after about 600,000 refugees were estimated to have crossed into the Goma area between Thursday and Saturday, according to aid agencies estimates.

"Goma is out of control," said Panos Moutzias, a spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

"There is a massive outflow of people," said Charles Petrie, deputy coordinator of the UN Rwanda Emergency Operation.

"Between 1 million and 2 million have been seen moving toward Cyangungu, on the border with Zaire south of Lake Kivu."

Fourteen planes in an emergency airlift were expected Sunday in Goma to bring in supplies and ease what UN aid officials have warned could turn into a nightmare.

Michel Moussali, special representative of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in Kigali, said the United Nations was asking the Rwanda Patriotic Front for concrete measures to end the humanitarian tragedy.

Mr. Moussali said 200,000 people were leaving their homes every day. He feared this would escalate into millions trekking toward Bukavu, in Zaire, if the Rwanda Patriotic Front advanced into the French security zone.

He estimated that such a flood of refugees would require a minimum of 50,000 tons of food a month.



Rwandan refugees in a makeshift camp near the Zairian town of Goma on Sunday. They had fled the rebel advance.

## Great Balls of Fire! Comet Hits Jupiter

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GREENBELT, Maryland — Five chunks of the dying comet Shoemaker-Levy 9 had hit the planet Jupiter by Sunday, exploding in viciously hot, gaseous fireballs and setting the stage for a more massive impact expected Monday.

The force of the impacts and the size of the crash sites — the first fragment hit with the force of 10 million megatons of TNT and left a mark the size of Earth on Jupiter's surface — has astronomers dumbfounded.

"We were all incredibly astonished," said Heidi Hammel of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a member of the team that analyzed images of the crash taken by the orbiting Hubble Space Telescope.

"We can be very glad this comet was heading for Jupiter and not the Earth," Ms. Hammel said at a news conference at NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center outside Washington.

Fragments A, B, C, D and E of the 21-piece comet slammed into Jupiter Saturday and Sunday, repeatedly exploding into fireballs that extended for 600 miles (970 kilometers) above the cloud tops.

The impacts are all behind Jupiter as viewed from Earth, but the bubbles of hot gases arising from each hit poke over the horizon and can be detected by large telescopes on Earth and by the Hubble telescope.

"The fireball extends beyond the limb of the planet," Ms. Hammel said, referring to its visible horizon. She was speaking of a Hubble image taken of fragment A's explosion. "This is a massive thing."

After fragment C, about the same 0.6 mile diameter as A, smashed into Jupi-

ter, infrared photos from the Keck Telescope in Hawaii showed two glowing scars, each about the diameter of the Earth.

Fragment B is thought to have been much smaller and less compact. No images were released of that collision. Fragment D and E views are not expected to be ready until Monday.

More are coming.

"This is just the orchestra warming up," said David Levy, an amateur astronomer and a co-discoverer of the comet.

Ahead are the largest four of the comet's train of 21 pieces. Fragments G and H, which astronomers predict will hit on Monday, are both thought to be almost 2 miles across. Fragment K, expected to collide Tuesday, and Q1, which hits on Wednesday, are also about 2 miles in diameter. The last fragment, called W, is forecast to hit on Friday.

Names of the fragments do not neatly follow the alphabet. Some fragments have disappeared, along with their letter designation. Q split apart, giving rise to two pieces with that letter.

Scientists estimated that fragment A released energy equivalent to 10 million megatons of TNT when it hit Jupiter at more than 130,000 miles an hour. Since the energy release increases geometrically, the larger fragments could have an explosive force of 10 times more.

The explosive force of the comets comes from their size and their extreme velocity.

Jupiter is almost all hydrogen gas, with only a relatively small central core. But as a high-speed comet fragment strikes, it creates powerful shock waves

in the upper atmosphere and probably punches through a layer of ammonia clouds to a layer of dense hydrogen miles below. The shock waves create instant and extreme heat. Powerful forces of deceleration crush the comet fragments.

"Huge clouds rumble up and create a plume," said Mr. Levy. "That's what we call a fireball." Ms. Hammel described it as "a bubble of extremely hot gas."

"If one of these were to hit North America, it would create a crater 12 miles in diameter," said Eugene Shoemaker, a U.S. Geological Survey astronomer and a co-discoverer of the comet. "If it hit here, it would take out Baltimore and Washington. It would knock out things hundreds of miles away."

It also would create vast clouds of pulverized debris that would clog the atmosphere and shroud the whole planet. Such an event is thought to have killed the dinosaurs 65 million years ago.

But such events are extremely rare. The bombardment of Jupiter, said Mr. Shoemaker, "is an event of a millennium." The expected collision of the 21 pieces of Shoemaker-Levy with Jupiter will not affect life on Earth.

The five fragments of the comet that had landed by Sunday were all considered relatively minor players in the comet chain. So was fragment F, due to hit later Sunday.

Fragment G, however, was predicted to hit Monday with about 25 times as much energy as fragment A.

Mr. Shoemaker said fragment G would present "basically the same phenomenon, but a much bigger boom."

(Reuters, AP)

## Talks Proposal Japan Plan Reported in Sex Slavery Issue

### From Nigeria Hits a Snag

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LAGOS — Nigeria's main opposition group said Sunday that it had been invited to talks with military rulers but would not accept unless it could first see Moshood K.O. Abiola, who was arrested last month and charged with treason for proclaiming himself president of Nigeria.

Ayo Okiyodokun, secretary of the National Democratic Coalition, said the invitation was sent to the alliance Saturday.

He said the coalition would accept only if the group could discuss the matter with Chief Abiola and if General Sani Abacha, the military ruler, was personally involved in the talks.

Chief Abiola is widely acknowledged to have won a presidential election in June last year that was annulled.

A strike began two weeks ago by oil unions demanding Chief Abiola's release and the restoration of democracy has crippled domestic fuel supplies and threatens to disrupt oil production and exports, the mainstay of the economy.

The Nigerian Labor Congress has agreed to ask its striking affiliate bodies to call off the strikes, which have been strangling the economy, and return to work.

(Reuters, AP)

The Associated Press

TOKYO — To make up for forcing women into sex slavery in World War II, Japan is considering a plan that would include spending \$1 billion on friendship projects but no compensation for the women themselves, a newspaper reported Sunday.

The government has been studying what to do about the sex-slave issue since July 1992, when it acknowledged for the first time that the wartime imperial army was involved in forcing women to be prostitutes for Japanese soldiers.

But it has maintained that it cannot give compensation because the issue was settled in postwar treaties with the countries involved, such as the 1965 treaty restoring ties with South Korea.

The newspaper Asahi Shimbun said government ministries

have drawn up a plan under which Japan would spend 100 billion yen (about \$1 billion) over five years, starting next year, on projects to promote reconciliation with other Asian nations.

The projects would include the establishment of an Asian exchange center and a "center for women's self-reliance" as well as more spending on research about the war, the newspaper said.

Mr. Evans said the evidence suggested the three had been murdered shortly after they were abducted at gunpoint from a taxi, reportedly by Khmer Rouge fighters, while traveling from Phnom Penh to Siem Reap.

Mr. Evans said the evidence suggested the three had been murdered shortly after they were abducted at gunpoint from a taxi, reportedly by Khmer Rouge fighters, while traveling from Phnom Penh to Siem Reap.

Mr. Evans said the evidence suggested the three had been murdered shortly after they were abducted at gunpoint from a taxi, reportedly by Khmer Rouge fighters, while traveling from Phnom Penh to Siem Reap.

Mr. Evans said the evidence suggested the three had been murdered shortly after they were abducted at gunpoint from a taxi, reportedly by Khmer Rouge fighters, while traveling from Phnom Penh to Siem Reap.

Mr. Evans said the evidence suggested the three had been murdered shortly after they were abducted at gunpoint from a taxi, reportedly by Khmer Rouge fighters, while traveling from Phnom Penh to Siem Reap.

Mr. Evans said the evidence suggested the three had been murdered shortly after they were abducted at gunpoint from a taxi, reportedly by Khmer Rouge fighters, while traveling from Phnom Penh to Siem Reap.

Mr. Evans said the evidence suggested the three had been murdered shortly after they were abducted at gunpoint from a taxi, reportedly by Khmer Rouge fighters, while traveling from Phnom Penh to Siem Reap.

Mr. Evans said the evidence suggested the three had been murdered shortly after they were abducted at gunpoint from a taxi, reportedly by Khmer Rouge fighters, while traveling from Phnom Penh to Siem Reap.

Mr. Evans said the evidence suggested the three had been murdered shortly after they were abducted at gunpoint from a taxi, reportedly by Khmer Rouge fighters, while traveling from Phnom Penh to Siem Reap.

Mr. Evans said the evidence suggested the three had been murdered shortly after they were abducted at gunpoint from a taxi, reportedly by Khmer Rouge fighters, while traveling from Phnom Penh to Siem Reap.

Mr. Evans said the evidence suggested the three had been murdered shortly after they were abducted at gunpoint from a taxi, reportedly by Khmer Rouge fighters, while traveling from Phnom Penh to Siem Reap.

Mr. Evans said the evidence suggested the three had been murdered shortly after they were abducted at gunpoint from a taxi, reportedly by Khmer Rouge fighters, while traveling from Phnom Penh to Siem Reap.

Mr. Evans said the evidence suggested the three had been murdered shortly after they were abducted at gunpoint from a taxi, reportedly by Khmer Rouge fighters, while traveling from Phnom Penh to Siem Reap.

Mr. Evans said the evidence suggested the three had been murdered shortly after they were abducted at gunpoint from a taxi, reportedly by Khmer Rouge fighters, while traveling from Phnom Penh to Siem Reap.

Mr. Evans said the evidence suggested the three had been murdered shortly after they were abducted at gunpoint from a taxi, reportedly by Khmer Rouge fighters, while traveling from Phnom Penh to Siem Reap.

Mr. Evans said the evidence suggested the three had been murdered shortly after they were abducted at gunpoint from a taxi, reportedly by Khmer Rouge fighters, while traveling from Phnom Penh to Siem Reap.

Mr. Evans said the evidence suggested the three had been murdered shortly after they were abducted at gunpoint from a taxi, reportedly by Khmer Rouge fighters, while traveling from Phnom Penh to Siem Reap.

Mr. Evans said the evidence suggested the three had been murdered shortly after they were abducted at gunpoint from a taxi, reportedly by Khmer Rouge fighters, while traveling from Phnom Penh to Siem Reap.

Mr. Evans said the evidence suggested the three had been murdered shortly after they were abducted at gunpoint from a taxi, reportedly by Khmer Rouge fighters, while traveling from Phnom Penh to Siem Reap.

Mr. Evans said the evidence suggested the three had been murdered shortly after they were abducted at gunpoint from a taxi, reportedly by Khmer Rouge fighters, while traveling from Phnom Penh to Siem Reap.

Mr. Evans said the evidence suggested the three had been murdered shortly after they were abducted at gunpoint from a taxi, reportedly by Khmer Rouge fighters, while traveling from Phnom Penh to Siem Reap.

Mr. Evans said the evidence suggested the three had been murdered shortly after they were abducted at gunpoint from a taxi, reportedly by Khmer Rouge fighters, while traveling from Phnom Penh to Siem Reap.

Mr. Evans said the evidence suggested the three had been murdered shortly after they were abducted at gunpoint from a taxi, reportedly by Khmer Rouge fighters, while traveling from Phnom Penh to Siem Reap.

Mr. Evans said the evidence suggested the three had been murdered shortly after they were abducted at gunpoint from a taxi, reportedly by Khmer Rouge fighters, while traveling from Phnom Penh to Siem Reap.

Mr. Evans said the evidence suggested the three had been murdered shortly after they were abducted at gunpoint from a taxi, reportedly by Khmer Rouge fighters, while traveling from Phnom Penh to Siem Reap.

Mr. Evans said the evidence suggested the three had been murdered shortly after they were abducted at gunpoint from a taxi, reportedly by Khmer Rouge fighters, while traveling from Phnom Penh to Siem Reap.

Mr. Evans said the evidence suggested the three had been murdered shortly after they were abducted at gunpoint from a taxi, reportedly by Khmer Rouge fighters, while traveling from Phnom Penh to Siem Reap.

Mr. Evans said the evidence suggested the three had been murdered shortly after they were abducted at gunpoint from a taxi, reportedly by Khmer Rouge fighters, while traveling from Phnom Penh to Siem Reap.

Mr. Evans said the evidence suggested the three had been murdered shortly after they were abducted at gunpoint from a taxi, reportedly by Khmer Rouge fighters, while traveling from Phnom Penh to Siem Reap.

Mr. Evans said the evidence suggested the three had been murdered shortly after they were abducted at gunpoint from a taxi, reportedly by Khmer Rouge fighters, while traveling from Phnom Penh to Siem Reap.

Mr. Evans said the evidence suggested the three had been murdered shortly after they were abducted at gunpoint from a taxi, reportedly by Khmer Rouge fighters, while traveling from Phnom Penh to Siem Reap.

Mr. Evans said the evidence suggested the three had been murdered shortly after they were abducted at gunpoint from a taxi, reportedly by Khmer Rouge fighters, while traveling from Phnom Penh to Siem Reap.

Mr. Evans said the evidence suggested the three had been murdered shortly after they were abducted at gunpoint from a taxi, reportedly by Khmer Rouge fighters, while traveling from Phnom Penh to Siem Reap.

Mr. Evans said the evidence suggested the three had been murdered shortly after they were abducted at gunpoint from a taxi, reportedly by Khmer Rouge fighters, while traveling from Phnom Penh to Siem Reap.

Mr. Evans said the evidence suggested the three had been murdered shortly after they were abducted at gunpoint from a taxi, reportedly by Khmer Rouge fighters, while traveling from Phnom Penh to Siem Reap.

Mr. Evans said the evidence suggested the three had been murdered shortly after they were abducted at gunpoint from a taxi, reportedly by Khmer Rouge fighters, while traveling from Phnom Penh to Siem Reap.

## Delay in Burying a Demigod

### Kim's Son May Need More Time to Take Power

By T. R. Reid

Washington Post Service

SEOUL — Although North Korea is famously unpredictable, the postponement of Kim Il Sung's funeral came as a particular surprise.

The funeral for the late dictator was scheduled for Sunday morning in Pyongyang. But on Saturday, North Korea's state radio announced that it would be put off until Tuesday, with a massive memorial service set for Wednesday.

Did it mean that Kim Jong Il had run into resistance in his move to succeed his father despite the fact that he was the designated heir? If not, what did it mean?

Until the announcement, the transfer of power had appeared to be proceeding smoothly. Kim Jong Il, 52, had not been filmed in public for months before his father's death. But all last week, state-controlled television showed him leading mourners before his father's body. It was expected that Sunday's funeral would clear the way for North Korea's rubber-stamp legislature to make official Kim Jong Il's rise to supreme power.

Radio Pyongyang said the funeral would be delayed because so many millions of North Koreans wanted to pay their respects before their late leader was buried. "The number of mourners is ever-increasing," the brief broadcast said, and the lying-in state period must be extended to accommodate "the ardent feelings and demands of the people."

Analysts here expressed

doubt about the idea of a spontaneous outpouring of mourners. North Korea is a highly regimented place where all travel is controlled. People are not free to pick up and go to Pyongyang for a funeral unless a local Workers' Party functionary orders them to go.

Still, some observers did credit the basic idea that Kim Jong Il wants to extend the public mourning period for his father, a figure of demigod status.

"The younger Kim is never stronger than when he's standing next to his father," said a South Korean official. "With the 'Great Leader' lying in state, and Kim Jong Il carrying out filial duties as chief mourner, this is all wonderful image-making for the son."

In addition, extending the mourning period may give the North a chance to score some political points at the expense of South Korea, said Park Sang Soo of Seoul's Information Ministry.

The two Koreas normally prohibit citizens from crossing their border. In a gesture seen here as mainly mischievous, North Korea invited South Koreans to attend Kim Il Sung's funeral. The South, falling into the trap, immediately banned travel to the funeral.

North Korea's state-run networks have made the most of this. In a Pyongyang television broadcast shown here Friday night, the North Korean announcer said: "The president of the United States has expressed

condolences on the death of our Great Leader. The prime minister of Japan has written a letter of condolence. But the government of South Korea won't even let ordinary Koreans come here to honor him."

South Korean media reported that Seoul would clarify its policy on inter-Korean tips soon, but officials said there would most likely be no change in the basic policy of no travel to the North.

The criticism of South Korea on this point marks the first time since Kim Il Sung died on July 8 that Pyongyang's broadcasts have reverted to the old pattern of criticizing life and government in the South.

Some South Korean officials worry that this may bode ill for the proposed North-South summit meeting, which had been scheduled for July 25 and was postponed indefinitely after Kim Il Sung's death. The South may find it harder to negotiate with the North while the critical broadcasts continue.

Another view of the funeral announcement is that some glitch may have developed as Kim Jong Il maneuvers to take over his father's positions at the top of the military, the civilian government and the party apparatus. In that view, he put off the funeral to win more time to deal with internal opposition and consolidate his power.

The South Korean news agency Yonhap reported that unidentified South Korean government officials believe Kim Jong Il is moving to purge some members of the party hierarchy whom he does not trust.

## 'Golden Triangle' Warlord Promises To Give Up if Burma Army Pulls Out

Reuters

BANGKOK — U Khun Sa, the notorious "Golden Triangle" opium warlord, has offered to end poppy growing in Burma's Shan state and surrender in exchange for a Burmese military pullout from the northern part of the country.

"In response to the reports in The New York Times, I would like to offer to give myself up to the international community in exchange for the independence of Shan state," U Khun Sa said in a statement dated Saturday and faxed to Reuters on Sunday by a spokesman, Khunsai Chayanya.

The New York Times reported that Burma's military leaders were offering the United States a deal that they would topple U Khun Sa if the United States would lift its arms embargo on Rangoon.

U Khun Sa's statement said there was "no need to support the universally hated Burmese military in order to catch me." He said, "I'm, as I always have been, fighting for independence. If the right of self-determination of our people is recognized and guaranteed, and the

Burmese shall withdraw from our homeland, I will sacrifice myself."

The statement, signed by U Khun Sa in his capacity as self-declared president of the Shan State Restoration Council, also said the Shan people would voluntarily stop growing opium poppies once they won freedom. Opium is the source of heroin.

But he warned that poppy cultivation would continue if the Burmese junta did not grant the Shan state freedom.

"With the victory of the Burmese military, the people shall only be more oppressed and suppressed, which will force them to rely more and more on poppy cultivation in order to survive," he added.

U Khun Sa, 60, alias Chang Si-fu, is half Chinese, half Shan and commands the 20,000-member Mong Tai Army, which has been engaged in fighting with thousands of Burma's troops since late last year.

U Khun Sa's statement offered to surrender in exchange for a deal to get a cool response from the U.S. government, which previously turned down an offer by him to eradicate

opium from Shan state in exchange for \$350 million.

In early 1990, U Khun Sa was indicted by a U.S. court on charges of heroin trafficking in the United States.



**Sheraton**  
**ALGARVE**  
FINE CLIFFS

THE SHERATON LUXURY COLLECTION

*The*  
**Most Luxurious**  
**Beach and Golf**  
**Resort in Europe**

Tel: (351-89) 501999  
Fax: (351-89) 501950  
Albufeira, Algarve  
PORTUGAL

## CONFERENCES, COURSES AND EXHIBITIONS

JULY 27-31			
World Congress — Evolution of Psychotherapy The leading clinicians — The relevant approaches — One conference			
Aaron Beck, M.D. Albert Ellis, Ph.D. Viktor Frankl, M.D., Ph.D. Eugene Gendlin, Ph.D. William Glasser, M.D. Maya Gurdjieff, M.D. Klaus Grawe, Ph.D. Jay Haley, M.A. Hans J. Eysenck, Ph.D. Otto Kernberg, M.D.	Arnold Lazarus, Ph.D. Alexander Lowen, M.D. Cloé Madanes, Lic. Psych. Judd Marmor, M.D. William Mester, M.D. James Masterson, M.D. Donald Meichenbaum, Ph.D. Adolf Meyer, M.D., Ph.D. Salvador Minuchin, Ph.D. Mara Selvini Palazzoli, M.D.	Erving Polster, Ph.D. Miriam Polster, Ph.D. Ernest Rossi, Ph.D. Helm Sherrin, M.D., Ph.D. Thomas Szasz, M.D. Paul Watzlawick, Ph.D. Joseph Wolpe, M.D. Ivan Yalom, M.D. Jeffrey Zeig, Ph.D.	
Information and Registration: M.E.T. Psychotherapy Tagungs GmbH, Bernhard Trenkle, Dipl. Psych., Bahnhofstr. 4, D-7808 Rottweil, Germany. Tel: +49-741-41774; Fax: +49-741-41773			
HAMBURG			
<b>JULY 22-25</b> International Craft Exposition Business opportunities abound! Honored by Trade Show Week as one of the largest trade shows, the show offers buyers from around the world a unique opportunity to see the best this industry has to offer in art, craft, floral, framing, miniatures, party, novelties and novelties suppliers. 2,000 exhibitors and more than 200 hours of education from the industry's top leaders. Contact: Offinger Management Co. ACCI - Association of Crafts & Creative Industries Tel: 61-452-4341 • Fax: 61-452-2752	<b>OCTOBER 17-20</b> The American Dietetic Association (ADA) ADA's 77th Annual Meeting and Exposition will address the changing dynamics of today's health care marketplace which are opening new doors for the dietetics profession. It will include sessions on future industry trends, updates on the latest scientific research and practice techniques, and an exhibition with nearly 400 companies displaying state-of-the-art resources, equipment, food products and educational tools. Contact: Gerri A. Salvatore, CEM Tel: 312-899-0040 Fax: 312-899-0008	<b>FEB. 16-18</b> Societies in Crisis and Mental Health Leading European psychiatrists, psychologists, economists and sociologists will examine the mental health effects on society of Unemployment, Immigration and Violence. Sponsored by European Universities and International Social Organizations Conference organizers seek socially-aware companies to develop innovative solutions to these problems. Contact: Mercure Communication International Tel: (33-1) 42 99 17 70 Fax: (33-1) 45 63 25 68	
<b>CHICAGO</b>	<b>ORLANDO, FLORIDA, USA</b>	<b>PARIS</b>	

CALLING ONE FOREIGN COUNTRY FROM ANOTHER IS NO

# SECRET

WITH THESE SIMPLE ACCESS

# CODES.

COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS
<b>AFRICA</b>		<b>ASIA</b>		<b>EUROPE</b>		<b>MIDDLE EAST</b>	
Algeria	000-12	American Samoa	633-1000	Belarus	1-800-877-8000	Bahrain	354-477
Angola	0-800-99-0001	Australia	651-551-10	Belize	1-800-877-8000	Bangladesh	001-800-877
Argentina	001-800-777-1111	Austria	001-800-81-877	Bhutan	1-800-877-8000	Burkina Faso	001-800-777-1111
Armenia	001-800-777-1111	Brazil	108-13	Bulgaria	1-800-877-8000	Burundi	001-800-777-1111
Botswana	001-800-777-1111	Canada	603-1877	Croatia	1-800-877-8000	Cambodia	001-800-777-1111
Burkina Faso	001-800-777-1111	Chad	001-800-777-1111	Cyprus	1-800-877-8000	Cameroon	001-800-777-1111
Burundi	001-800-777-1111	China	001-800-777-1111	Czech Republic	1-800-877-8000	Cape Verde	001-800-777-1111
Cambodia	001-800-777-1111	Colombia	001-800-777-1111	Denmark	1-800-877-8000	Cyprus	001-800-777-1111
Cameroon	001-800-777-1111	Costa Rica	001-800-777-1111	Egypt	001-800-777-1111	Cote d'Ivoire	001-800-777-1111
Canada	001-800-777-1111	Cuba	001-800-777-1111	Finland	1-800-877-8000	Croatia	001-800-777-1111
Cape Verde	001-800-777-1111	Czech Republic	1-800-877-8000	France	1-800-877-8000	DRC	001-800-777-1111
Chad	001-800-777-1111	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Germany	1-800-877-8000	Egypt	001-800-777-1111
China	001-800-777-1111	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Greece	1-800-877-8000	Ethiopia	001-800-777-1111
Colombia	001-800-777-1111	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Hungary	1-800-877-8000	Ghana	001-800-777-1111
Costa Rica	001-800-777-1111	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Iceland	1-800-877-8000	Guinea	001-800-777-1111
Cote d'Ivoire	001-800-777-1111	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Ireland	1-800-877-8000	Guinea-Bissau	001-800-777-1111
Cuba	001-800-777-1111	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Israel	1-800-877-8000	Honduras	001-800-777-1111
Cyprus	001-800-777-1111	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Italy	1-800-877-8000	Ireland	1-800-877-8000
DRC	001-800-777-1111	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Japan	1-800-877-8000	Israel	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Korea	1-800-877-8000	Italy	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Latvia	1-800-877-8000	Japan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Lithuania	1-800-877-8000	Korea	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Malaysia	1-800-877-8000	Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Mexico	1-800-877-8000	Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Moldova	1-800-877-8000	Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Mongolia	1-800-877-8000	Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Morocco	1-800-877-8000	Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Mozambique	1-800-877-8000	Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Niger	1-800-877-8000	Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Nigeria	1-800-877-8000	Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Romania	1-800-877-8000	Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Russia	1-800-877-8000	Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Saudi Arabia	1-800-877-8000	Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Senegal	1-800-877-8000	Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Sierra Leone	1-800-877-8000	Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Slovakia	1-800-877-8000	Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Slovenia	1-800-877-8000	Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Spain	1-800-877-8000	Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Sweden	1-800-877-8000	Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Switzerland	1-800-877-8000	Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Taiwan	1-800-877-8000	Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Tanzania	1-800-877-8000	Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Togo	1-800-877-8000	Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Tunisia	1-800-877-8000	Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Turkey	1-800-877-8000	Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Ukraine	1-800-877-8000	Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	United Kingdom	1-800-877-8000	Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	United States	1-800-877-8000	Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Uruguay	1-800-877-8000	Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Uzbekistan	1-800-877-8000	Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Vietnam	1-800-877-8000	Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Yemen	1-800-877-8000	Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Zambia	1-800-877-8000	Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Zimbabwe	1-800-877-8000	Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000			Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000			Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000			Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000			Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000			Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000			Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000			Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000			Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000			Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000			Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000			Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000			Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000			Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000			Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000			Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000			Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000			Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000			Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000			Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000			Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000			Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000			Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000			Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000			Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000			Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000			Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000			Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000			Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000			Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000			Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000			Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000			Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000			Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000			Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000			Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000			Kazakhstan	1-800-877-8000
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-8000	Domin					

# Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## Taiwan Deserves Respect

If buying \$8 billion worth of American products entitles China to flout President Bill Clinton's human rights requirements and still win renewal of its trade privileges, buying twice that amount should entitle Taiwan to a little diplomatic respect.

Taiwan has one of Asia's most developed economies, best armed militaries and most vibrant democracies. Yet Taiwan's president is not allowed to stay overnight on American soil. Taiwanese officials are not allowed to meet their U.S. counterparts in government buildings and Taiwan's diplomatic offices in the United States cannot use any name that would identify the country they represent.

This charade reflects the long-held position of both Taipei and Beijing that there is only one China and that it includes both the mainland and Taiwan. Washington abided by this fiction both before and after it switched U.S. recognition from Nationalist Taiwan to the Communist mainland in 1979.

But in reality two distinct societies, economies and political systems have grown up on either side of the Taiwan Strait. And despite its official "one China policy," Taipei now seeks diplomatic recognition as a separate political entity.

That has prompted the Clinton administration to undertake a cautious review of U.S. policy. The resulting recommendations await White House approval. They would ease some of the more humiliating diplomatic restrictions. Cabinet-level visits in both directions would be permitted. Meetings could take place on official premises. Taiwan's unofficial representative

offices could be renamed. These are useful steps, meant to make it easier for Americans to do business with their country's fifth-largest trading partner.

But recognizing reality should not stop there. Taiwan is too important a factor in East Asian politics, economics and security to be left out of the new post-Cold War order now taking shape. It belongs in the new World Trade Organization. It ought to be included in the ASEAN Regional Forum on security being launched in Bangkok later this month. And ideally, it should be admitted to the United Nations.

The main obstacle to Taiwan's inclusion in such organizations is the bellicose opposition of mainland China, which openly asserts the right to invade and annex Taiwan if the government there acts too independently. Beijing claims that its relations with Taiwan are an internal matter to be resolved by the two sides alone without outside involvement.

It is not in America's interest to provoke China on this score. But shutting Taiwan out of international forums also carries risks for the United States. Under present arrangements, if China made good on its threats to attack, other Asian countries would look the other way while the United States, alone, would find itself caught in the middle of the fray.

Last year, Washington helped arrange a formula that let Taiwan participate in the Asia-Pacific economic summit meetings in Seattle. Now it should begin exploring ways to involve Taiwan in the new regional security forum as well.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Destructive Ethnic Politics

All politics is ethnic, or so it seems, in the former Soviet Union these days. This kind of politics, with its attendant demagoguery and violence, can destroy all chance for peaceful change.

President Boris Yeltsin's hint last week that the withdrawal of 2,500 Russian troops still in Estonia would depend on better treatment of Estonia's Russian residents could run just such a risk.

In a bid to appease Russia's nationalists, he hinted that the troops might not all be out by Aug. 31, as promised. The paradox is that delay would arouse the ardor of Estonians, making it more difficult to protect the rights of Russian residents.

Similarly, relations with Moscow were a critical issue in recent elections in Ukraine and Belarus. In Ukraine, Leonid Kuchma, a former prime minister who wants to revive the economy by restoring trade with Russia and pressing reform, capitalized on discontent among the 16 million ethnic Russians to oust President Leonid Kravchuk. The election raises concern about the stability of a country increasingly polarized between the east, where the economy is linked to Russia's, and the west, which did not become part of the Soviet Union until World War II.

and which now wants to rejoin Europe. Not surprisingly, Mr. Kuchma ran well in the east, but was trounced in Lvov, a western stronghold of Ukrainian nationalism. To broaden his base for the future, he may now be tempted to appeal to that nationalist sentiment by delaying ratification of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, which commits Ukraine to get rid of all its warheads. Washington can discourage nuclear nationalism by helping him reform the economy.

In Belarus, where ethnic politics is more muted, a dark horse, Alexander Lukashenko, rode a landslide of protest to win the presidency over Prime Minister Vyacheslav Kebich, who was pushing reunification with Russia.

Mr. Lukashenko's campaign against corruption may get him into trouble with an old-guard Parliament. Their conflict is not likely to jeopardize the withdrawal of the fewer than 50 missiles that remain.

Throughout the former Soviet Union, national pride can hold newly independent republics together as they endure the trial of economic and political transition. Ethnic rivalry, however, can delay that transition and tear them apart.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## No Reprieve for Saddam

Again the United Nations is considering whether to maintain economic sanctions on Iraq. Again the answer should be that it must. The full range of good purposes that the sanctions serve has still to be completed. Saddam Hussein has not yet won an international reprieve.

There is a particular reason why each new sanctions review at the United Nations is a little tighter than the last. The UN arms inspectors are near to completing their assignment to seek and destroy Iraq's special weapons and to install a monitoring system that will keep work on banned weapons and missiles from being renewed. Continuing surveillance and an improved system of policing industrial imports should help contain the military value of whatever arms programs Iraq may have hidden from the inspectors. Saddam runs a brutal regime at home, but he does not pose a regional or strategic threat to his neighbors anymore.

It was, of course, to win relief from sanctions that Saddam Hussein opened up to the arms inspectors in the first place. His defanging is now also being cited by legions of international businessmen, champing at the bit, as reason why

it is now safe to allow Iraq to resume the oil exports that will permit it to resume buying their goods and services (and paying its huge debts to them).

Nonetheless, Saddam remains the cruel persecutor of two groups of Iraqis, Kurds in the north and Shiites in the south, which are under international protection. Nor has he met UN demands to abandon Iraq's claim to Kuwait and to recognize the border the United Nations drew between them. Nor has he accounted for Kuwaitis still missing from the war. Nor for that matter has he chosen to use the reasonable option the United Nations has written for him to sell designated amounts of oil for the sake of humanitarian relief. He continues to sponsor provocative assaults on UN personnel.

The United States and its Gulf War allies have so far been frustrated in their hopes that the embargo would help squeeze the dictator out of power. But the embargo has enabled them to head off a revival of Iraqi bullying and expansion. This is more than enough of a policy benefit to justify keeping the pressure on Saddam Hussein.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Comment

### A Celebration of Soccer

Who would have guessed that the 1994 World Cup would celebrate the return of a golden age, a time of joyous, aggressive soccer, played with abandon before enthusiastic and nonviolent crowds? America was supposed to discover soccer. It has done even better than that: It has revealed soccer in its glory. In one month, we have seen a demonstration in the American stadiums that this

sport clearly is better than its reputation. What a pleasure to see these stadiums full! True, the public's reactions sometimes betrayed a certain ignorance about soccer. But it was the American heartland — families — that filled the stands. There were only a dozen arrests for drunkenness. Need we recall the evenings of rioting in Düsseldorf's streets during Euro 88, or the state of siege in Sardinia during Mondiale 90?

—J.-J. Bozonnet, in *Le Monde* (Paris).

**International Herald Tribune**  
ESTABLISHED 1887  
KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER  
Co-Chairmen  
RICHARD MCCLEAN, Publisher & Chief Executive  
JOHN VINOCUR, Executive Editor & Vice President  
• WALTER WELLS, News Editor • SAMUEL ABT, KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELL, Deputy Editors • CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor  
• ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages • JONATHAN GAGE, Business and Finance Editor  
• RENÉ BONDY, Deputy Publisher • JAMES McLEOD, Advertising Director  
• JUANITA L. CASPARI, International Development Director • ROBERT FARRÉ, Circulation Director, Europe  
Directeur de la Publication: Richard D. Simmons  
Directeur Adjoint de la Publication: Katharine P. Durbin

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.  
Tel: (1) 46.37.93.10. Fax: (1) 46.37.06.51. Adv.: (1) 46.37.52.12. Internet: IHT@euromail.com  
Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Cantonment Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel: (65) 472-7788. Fax: (65) 274-2334  
Mun. Dir. Asia: Rolf D. Krumpholtz, 5 Cantonment Rd., Hong Kong. Tel: (852) 4022-1188. Fax: (852) 4022-1190  
Gen. Mgr. Germany: T. Schmitt, Friedrichstr. 11, 10117 Berlin. Tel: (49) 30 72 67 55. Fax: (49) 30 72 73 10  
Print. U.S.: Michael Cunniff, 180 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003. Tel: (212) 723-3800. Fax: (212) 723-4785  
U.K. Advertising Office: 65 Lane Ave., London WC2E 7TA. Tel: (44) 181-4002-2254. Fax: (44) 181-4002-2254  
S.A. capital de 1.300.000 F. R.C.S. Nanterre B 23021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337  
© 1994, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN 0244-4002

## Foreign Policy: In Defense of Clinton's Cautious Line

By George McGovern

INNSBRUCK, Austria — The continuing criticism of President Bill Clinton for indecision in the conduct of foreign policy rests on the assumption that prompt, decisive action is a better course than delay and caution.

More often than is generally recognized, however, foreign policy has suffered from hurried judgments based on oversimplifications, inadequate information or lack of consideration for the consequences of intervention.

The Clinton administration's foreign policy is not beyond criticism. But simply calling for more "decisiveness" may make matters worse. Decisiveness is not a virtue if the decisions are wrong, nor is "indecision" a failing if the course ahead is not clear.

It has not been obvious what should be done in the violence-racked former Yugoslavia or in parts of Africa, or in Korea or in Haiti — to say nothing of Iraq, Iraq, Eastern Europe, China and the former Soviet Union. But the Clinton administration has not gone to war in any of these places. Perhaps that deserves a measure of appreciation.

It should not be assumed that decisive intervention abroad is always preferable to deferred judgment. Consider the following examples of "decisiveness" in the formation of U.S. foreign policy:

• Three months into his administration, President John Kennedy ordered the invasion of Cuba at the Bay of Pigs. It is now difficult to recall a more ill-conceived idea or one so poorly planned and executed. A little more ambivalence and deferred judgment could have served America well.

• President Lyndon Johnson in August 1964 moved decisively to bomb Vietnamese naval facilities in the Gulf of Tonkin, allegedly in answer to unprovoked attacks on two American destroyers. This incident was used to secure quick congressional approval of a sweeping resolution that the administration later claimed represented a virtual declaration of war against North Vietnam. It was only later that the Gulf of Tonkin incident seemed to have been manufactured by the White House as an excuse for the bombing attacks and the ill-advised Tonkin resolution, which I and perhaps most members of Congress came to regret having supported.

• President Ronald Reagan acted quickly and decisively in ordering troops into Grenada, supposedly to stop a Cuban or Soviet takeover. It later became apparent that there was no real prospect of a Soviet or Cuban threat to the island, nor to any possible American security interest. There are grounds for believing that the invasion of Grenada was ordered partly to take the spotlight off an-

other "decisive" Reagan action, which had led to the deaths of more than 200 American marines in Lebanon a few days before.

• President George Bush acted quickly and decisively against Panama by bombing it and sending in 25,000 soldiers because of President Manuel Noriega's alleged drug operations, his criticisms of U.S. policy and his possible threat to the Panama Canal. It has never been clear that this military action was justified.

Today's complicated post-Cold War world calls not so much for snap judgments in foreign policy as for painstaking long-range efforts to deal with intractable global issues: the building of a more effective international collective-security capability (perhaps a UN police force and a strengthened world court); the reduction and control of armaments; the discipline of population growth; the protection of the environment; the repatriation or relocation of refugees; the alleviation of poverty,

disease and illiteracy; and the establishment of constructive trade and investment policies.

The Clinton administration is at least partially attuned to these fundamental, long-range considerations; it was probably elected in 1992 partly because it understood that a strong economy and a healthy society are the preconditions for American influence and leadership in the world.

Like most Americans, I am distressed when I see on television Serbian shells being lobbed into the cities of Bosnia, or Haitian refugees trying to flee from their military dictators, or the people of Rwanda slaughtering one another. I suspect that no one is more anguished over these awful events than Bill Clinton. But an American president must look beyond his anguish to the complexities of situations and to the limitations of U.S. power and responsibility.

I do not blame the president for believing that his first order of business is to deal with the guns

and gangs of America before he goes after guns and gangs abroad. Neither do I blame him for resisting the implied suggestion of some of America's affluent allies who have long had universal health care that the United States defer such benefits for Americans in order to take the lead (and pay the costs) in settling other people's political and military affairs.

Recently, there was an especially ominous tone in the words of some commentators about the alleged danger posed by North Korea. Every day someone suggested that America must intervene to check a possible threat from Pyongyang. The visit of former President Jimmy Carter with Kim Il Sung seems to have quieted some of the interventionist talk.

It is difficult to imagine a more disastrous mistake than another American war in Korea. Nor would such a bloody and costly venture hold public support.

Instead of backing into a corner where another war awaits, the United States should clearly offer to North Korea — if it agrees to

abandon nuclear arms — diplomatic recognition, trade and modest international assistance.

And if Pyongyang gives proper assurances against further nuclear development, America should, at last, phase out its troops from South Korea. The South is fully capable of defending itself. The United States could back up such a defense by naval and air power off shore.

Let's not rush to war in Korea or Haiti or anywhere else simply to avoid "indecision." It is worth noting, as recent writers have in the *International Herald Tribune*, that the last time an American president intervened in Haiti to restore democracy and order, U.S. marines stayed for 19 years, with no apparent improvement in Haitian democracy.

The writer, a former U.S. senator from South Dakota and the Democratic nominee for president in 1972, is currently a guest professor at the University of Innsbruck. He contributed this comment to the *International Herald Tribune*.

## This Flyswatter Diplomacy Will Earn No Respect

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON — During the 1976 campaign President Gerald Ford assailed the foreign policy statements of his Democratic challenger, Jimmy Carter, by contrasting them with Theodore Roosevelt's maxim that the United States should "speak softly and carry a big stick."

Mr. Ford said that Mr. Carter's approach was "to speak loudly and carry a flyswatter." At least that is the way the line was written. In a memorable speech in St. Louis, Mr. Ford tried three times to pronounce "flyswatter" without success. He finally gave up and apologized to his audience by saying, "It's been a long day."

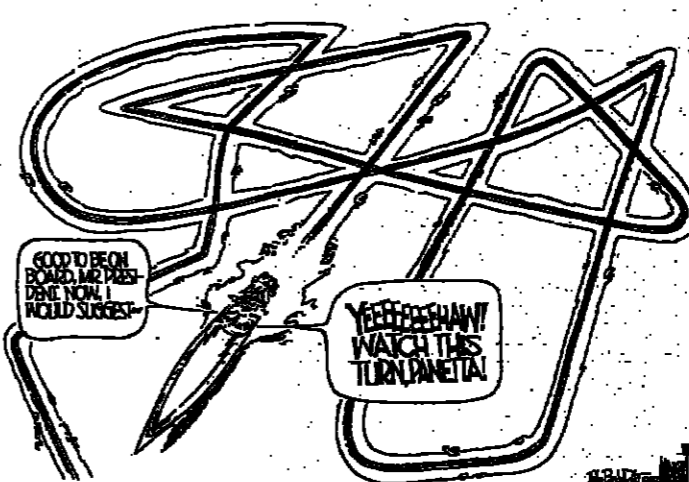
Years later, when the Carter administration did nothing after the Soviets launched a brutal invasion of Afghanistan or when Iranians took Americans hostage in Tehran, Mr. Ford's point seemed more important than his flub. There is a danger in strong talk and weak action, as President Bill Clinton has demonstrated.

As a candidate, Mr. Clinton loudly criticized President George Bush for refusing asylum to Haitian refugees. He promised to restore the government of the exiled Haitian president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide. He criticized Mr. Bush for doing nothing in Bosnia and for vetoing legislation that would have required China to curb human rights abuses or lose its status as a favored trading partner.

These campaign criticisms now rebuke the Clinton presidency.

The United States has ended linkage of trade and human rights in China. Most of Bosnia is in Serbian hands. Mr. Clinton has changed his policy on Haitian refugees three times while making empty threats against a repressive Haitian military regime.

Mr. Clinton might have abandoned Father Aristide except for the pressure of the Congressional Black Caucus. Representative Kweisi Mfume, a Democrat who is the caucus chairman, said recently that in dealing with Haiti the Clinton administration had followed "a policy of anarchy, one that changes by the moment." He could as well have been describing administration policy toward ex-Yugoslavia or North Korea.



The danger to the United States of talking tough and acting weakly was described earlier this year in an article in *Foreign Affairs* by Paul Wolfowitz of Johns Hopkins University. "Perceived American weakness" in dealing with nations such as Haiti, Mr. Wolfowitz wrote, "could lead to a catastrophic misjudgment of U.S. intentions in East Asia."

Perhaps Mr. Clinton is still hobbled by the motto of his campaign team, which kept itself focused by the mind-deadening slogan, "It's the Economy, Stupid." But most Americans expect their presidents not only to keep their pocketbooks in mind but to show a command of foreign affairs and to demonstrate a sense

of national purpose. Mr. Carter fell from grace after Afghanistan and the Iran hostage crisis. President Ronald Reagan plummeted in approval after the suicide bombing of a marine barracks in Lebanon and the disclosure of the Iran-contra fiasco.

What is the American national interest in Haiti? I don't know, but I suspect there is much truth to the worry that the United States would quickly win a war in Haiti and then be stuck indefinitely with governing this poor nation.

Further hints of military action are unlikely to be persuasive to a regime that has seen Washington back down before. And if there is an invasion, as Mr. Wolfowitz noted, "the use of force cannot be approached in an experimental way by dispatching military personnel to Haiti to withdraw them if they meet opposition."

Because of its empty threats and shifting policies, the Clinton administration has been left with the worst of all worlds in Haiti. It has not stopped the flow of refugees. It has left opponents of the regime defenseless. It has imposed sanctions that are doing more to harm the Haitian people than to topple the military junta.

Mr. Clinton has been reluctant to use his talents as a communicator to build a national consensus on Haiti, as he has tried to do on domestic issues. He thus finds himself lacking public or congressional support for an invasion and with no clear alternative to offer.

Washington Post Writers Group

## The Taiwanese Need Help as They Edge Toward Sovereignty

By Gerald Segal

TAIPEI — Taiwan is creeping toward independence. Senior officials, speaking anonymously to avoid provoking China, say they would like to see the island become a "separate sovereign state."

Taipei's current policy of seeking representation in the United Nations as a "separate political entity" is intended to steal the thunder from the opposition Democratic Progressive Party and buy time until China is ruled by less threatening leaders. It gives the international community a chance to adapt to a multiplicity-China policy. Meanwhile, there is much that can be done to ensure a peaceful transition.

In the end, Beijing will have to accept that the people of Taiwan want self-determination. As communism is replaced by national-

ism, it seems less likely that China will accept this without a fight.

It is true that Beijing has tolerated Latvian consular relations with Taipei; in the past the Chinese response would have been to sever ties with Latvia. South Africa poses another challenge: Its new government has refused to break relations with Taipei, while stating its wish for ties with Beijing.

Will China bend? As Britain discovered over Hong Kong, Beijing can be irrational about questions involving nationalism. But as in the case of Hong Kong, Taiwan is an important trading partner for China and Beijing has grown cautious about damaging

its economic interests. So it may be that China will quietly tolerate Taipei's creep toward de facto sovereignty.

There is much that the world can do to help Taiwan make its way to full sovereignty. A recent White Paper issued by Taiwan formally dropped Taipei's longstanding claim to rule the mainland. In response, the Clinton administration is expected to announce pragmatic steps that will make it easier for the United States to deal with Taiwan.

Accepting the use of "Taiwan" in the official name of the paradiplomatic Taiwanese mission in the United States will make it somewhat easier to treat Taiwan

as a normal country. Liberalizing visa procedures and agreeing to meet Taiwanese officials in U.S. government offices, instead of in restaurants, will signal a concession to common sense.

More can be done. Taiwan wants membership in international organizations and, as a major trading power, it should certainly be made a formal part of the fabric of the global economy.

If China is so foolish as to act on its threat to stay out of the World Trade Organization, the proposed successor to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Taiwan should no longer be blocked from membership.

Arms sales to Taiwan are not a pressing issue, following major American and French sales in recent years. Much can be done to ease Taiwan's security problems by transferring technology that will allow the Taiwanese to flush military systems at home. But sensitive technology should be sold discreetly, to avoid incurring China's wrath.

If other countries are prepared to help Taiwan move gradually toward full sovereignty, then Taiwan should help them do so. Taipei's current high-profile strategy in seeking UN membership is morally correct but politically counterproductive. The Taiwan government is under pressure from a political opposition that demands independence. But the UN campaign makes it harder for other countries to take pragmatic steps to help Taiwan. Taipei

should clarify its objectives and engage less in political theater for domestic consumption.

Taiwan could help itself by undertaking more of its clever "holiday diplomacy." Sending the Taiwanese president and cabinet ministers abroad for "private holidays" in which they hold high-level meetings with representatives of other governments will gradually accustom the world to an independent Taiwan.

Taiwan should take a more active role in Southeast Asia. It could differentiate itself from China by not claiming the right to use force to take disputed islands in the South China Sea. Southeast Asia might then see it as a more cooperative partner.

Taiwan is a vibrant, if volatile, democracy. It is becoming harder to pretend that the island's population of 21 million wants to advance toward independence without ever quite arriving.

Yet in a world where domestic pressure in Taiwan makes full sovereignty more desired, where decentralization in China makes it more possible, and where pragmatism in the international community smoothes the way, full independence for the Taiwanese is closer than it is for many modern states.

The writer is a senior fellow at the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London and editor of *The Pacific Review*. He contributed this comment to the *International Herald Tribune*.

## 'I Think Somebody Might Kill Me'

By Bob Herbert

NEW YORK — From New Orleans comes the story of James Darby, a terror-stricken 9-year-old who, as part of a class project, wrote a letter begging President Bill Clinton to do something about crime.

"I want you stop the killing in the city," said James, a third grader at the Mahalia Jackson Elementary School. He told the president that too many people already were dead and he was afraid. This was not a child crying wolf. James Darby had reason to worry. The homicide rate in New Orleans is streaking toward a record. The streets are surprisingly dangerous. And, as in most large American cities, the killing of teenagers and children has become commonplace.

"I think that somebody might kill me," said James.

The handwritten letter to the president was dated April 29. On May 8, Mother's Day, while walking home from a picnic, James Darby was shotgunned to death.

Nine years old. Third grade. When I was 9 the only thing I worried about was Willie May's batting average. It couldn't have occurred to me that I might die.

Drastic changes have occurred since then. And some of those changes have enabled us to accept the wholesale destruction of American children as more or less routine. A 10-year-old and a 2-year-old were shot to death in New Orleans around the time that James Darby was killed. The 2-year-old had been

used as a shield in a gunfight. There was nothing unusual about these child murders; they are happening in cities across the country. Philadelphia. Los Angeles. Detroit. New York. Check the coroner's office right now and you'll find the bodies stretched out on the slabs: boys and girls. Teenagers, children, infants. We box 'em up, say a few prayers, bury 'em, and move on.

The most shameful thing about James Darby's death is that we can take it in stride. It is not even a big story. If he hadn't written the president, James's death would hardly have been noted.

In a letter to James's classmates, Mr. Clinton said, "Thank you for writing to tell me about how America's crime epidemic has affected your lives." The president expressed his sorrow over the loss of their schoolmate and said, "I assure each of you that I'm determined to answer James's plea with tough and smart solutions to the crime problems of America."

And then he moved on. There are so many more important things to do. There is health care, Haiti, world trade. We all have other priorities. It is as if our humanity were eroding right before our eyes. These kids aren't worth much to anybody. They have been abandoned by virtually everyone who should have been looking out for them — including,

so many cases, their parents.

No wonder they're afraid. Listen to a 13-year-old boy from New Orleans: "Most of the boys I grew up with are dead. I lie awake at night and think about it. What am I supposed to do?"

That youngster was quoted by Dr. Joy Osofsky, director of the New Orleans Violence and Children Intervention Project, in a study she did for the Carnegie Corporation on "Violence in the Lives of Young Children."

Incredibly, the boy's comment was true. He had been part of a group of "energetic 6-year-olds" who had started school together. Now, seven years later, most of the boys are dead — the victims of violence.

In her study, Dr. Osofsky talks about children who feel "jumpy" and "scared" much of the time, and kids who carry guns and knives to school in a desperate attempt to feel safe. She talks about mothers who caution their children to lie down while watching television because of the danger that "random" bullets might come flying through their windows.

What we have come to tolerate in America's big cities is unconscionable, a moral abomination. The children are paying for it now, but we will all pay for it sooner or later. It will catch up to us. Someday we will encounter the moral equivalent of the slow-moving car with the gunmen inside that pulled up beside James Darby, 9.

The New York Times

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1894: An Anarchist Link?

BERLIN — The German police is at present making active investigations to find out if Caserio, the assassin of President Carnot, has any friends among the numerous Italian anarchists in Germany. Up to the present, nothing has been discovered which tends to connect Caserio with the Berlin anarchists. It is, however, certain that they regard the Italian as a martyr worthy of admiration and, what is more serious, of imitation.

### 1919: A Matter of Dough

WASHINGTON, D.C. — President Wilson has issued a proclamation prohibiting the importation and exportation of wheat in order, it says, to prevent the increase of the Government's obligations under the law guaranteeing the price of wheat. The proclamation is certain to stir up

a bitter dispute in Congress, the point being whether the cost of keeping up the Government's guaranteed price of wheat should be borne by appropriation or should be met by keeping up the high price of bread to consumers.

### 1944: Prisoners Paraded

MOSCOW — [From our New York edition:] German captives from the Russian front, numbering 57,000 officers and men, marched through the streets of Moscow today [July 17], on the way to prison camps somewhere in the east. Not since the time of Napoleon has Moscow witnessed such a parade. Napoleon's Grande Armée entered the city as conquerors and left of their own accord to escape annihilation. Hitler's soldiers came as prisoners guarded on all sides by mounted cavalry and foot soldiers with bayoneted rifles.



**BRINGING IN THE HARVEST** — Russian women helping out with the grain harvest Sunday on the Kirov State Farm near Rostov. The harvest is expected to total 90 million to 95 million tons, down from 99 million tons last year.

## Ailing, Belarus Looks Again to Russia

By Lee Hockstader

Washington Post Service

**MINSK, Belarus** — Fresh from a brilliant election victory, the young image-maker for the president-elect of Belarus was musing about his heroes the other day. "It's very hard to give up the romantic image of Dzerzhinsky," he said, clearly delighted to be discussing "Iron Felix" Dzerzhinsky, the famously brutal founder of what later became the KGB in Moscow. "Everyone still dreams about those days, and hopes that these illusions will return."

Fond memories of an orderly Soviet past are about all that is left these days to inspire the people of Belarus, a flatland republic of 10 million between Poland and Russia, where virtually everything has gone wrong since independence.

Reforms have hardly begun, inflation has made a laughingstock of the national currency (known as the "bunny rabbit"), half the people live below the poverty line, and four out of five people are worse off now than they were under Communist Party rule.

Small wonder, then, that the people of Belarus voted overwhelmingly a week ago in their first presidential elections for a back-to-the-future candidate whose idea of getting the economy moving again is to beg neighboring "Mother Russia" for help, while ordering factory directors to crank up the assembly lines — or else.

Alexander Lukashenko, who swept to victory with 80 percent of the vote, is a 39-year-old collective farm boss with no apparent grasp of the ABCs of a market economy. He promised to lower prices, halt the barely started privatization and to restore personal savings wiped out by inflation.

His strategy for renewal? "There is no exit from our economic crisis without Russia," he proclaimed. He hopes for an early meeting with President Boris Yeltsin. Mr. Lukashenko's pro-Russia rhetoric suggests that Belarus may be the first of the former Soviet republics to go back into Moscow's embrace. After all, not many Belarus citizens lobbied for independence in the first place.

Firmly embedded in the Russian empire for more than 200 years, Slavic Belarus was a Soviet buffer where people lived relatively well after World War II, and most seemed happy to stay put.

"Our society was still not ready for independence in 1991," said Zenon Poznyak, one of the few prominent pro-independence politicians. "We weren't willing to change the old system, and you see the result: Our economy has been destroyed and robbed. We're on our knees."

Reintegration with Russia appears to offer a way out. Certainly most voters believe, as Mr. Lukashenko apparently does, that the country's economic disorder is closely related to the Soviet Union's collapse, and, specifically, to severed links with Russia.

At his news conference after victory, Mr. Lukashenko said he would press to conclude an economic union with Russia, including a single currency, as soon as possible.

He seemed to ignore the objections of the Belarus central bank, which protests that the country would forfeit its sovereignty if it did not keep printing "bunny rabbits."

In Russia, the economic union, under discussion for nearly a year, would probably help President Yeltsin fend off attacks

by Russian nationalists who are distressed by Russia's shrunken domain.

Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin, an ally of Mr. Yeltsin's, said earlier this month that he backed the economic union and hoped a treaty would be ready by the end of July.

The problem is that Moscow, with its own economic health still in doubt, may not be eager to foot what could be an expensive bailout of Belarus, which has been pushing not only for rubles but also for cheap Russian petroleum products.

But Moscow badly needs every hard-currency petrodollar it can earn abroad. Why sell cheaply to Belarus?

"Chernomyrdin would have to find the money, but where?" said Stanislav Shushkevich, former head of the Belarusian Parliament. "I can't imagine such a process. It's not a realistic discussion, and Chernomyrdin is a realist."

Huge state subsidies keep prices for basics at giveaway levels. A loaf of brown bread costs about a penny. White bread fetches 4 cents. A bottle of vodka can be had for less than 50 cents. The real cost of these things should be 10 times higher, economists say.

Scams abound. Much of the food is not even sold in Belarus but is hustled across the border to Russia, where it is sold at vast profits by entrepreneurs who return nothing to Belarus.

To keep the rusting defense plants and do-nothing farms afloat, the just-defeated government of Prime Minister Vyacheslav F. Kebich cranked out cash and credits, driving inflation through the roof. With prices doubling every six to 12 weeks, Mr. Lukashenko's simple-sounding solutions struck a chord with many voters.

### MONEY MELTDOWN: Restoring Order to the Global Currency System

By Judy Shelton. 399 pages. \$24.95. Free Press.

Reviewed by Rudi Dornbusch

THIS book offers a passionate plea for a return to gold, the real stuff: actual gold coins, not just a simple gold-based monetary system. "Money Meltdown" is fun. It will please those of the creed — the fire and brimstone "hard money" crowd who want to reinstate some discipline in the creation of world currencies.

Its sweeping association of paper or "fiat money" with runaway government, protectionism, debased money and debauched public finance is a line of fiction that always has a market. In the genre of monetary soap opera it is both excellent and entertaining. Written in a freely rambling style, Judy Shelton, author of "The Coming Soviet Crash," moves easily from Zambia to the Fed chairman Alan Greenspan, from Bretton Woods to China. Stable money, fiscal responsibility, democracy, growth, property, rule, reform and prosperity all mingle in a grand symphony.

Shelton's book is very timely. First, 1994 is the 50th anniversary of the "Bretton Woods" agreement — the postwar fixed-rate system that went on the rocks in the early 1970s. But more to the point, the lack of an international system has become all too apparent. Once again, the dollar is crumbling. Inflation waits in the wings; and Congress is urging the Fed to interfere with the joyride of an election year boom. Surely this is the time for hard-money advocates to speak up.

Of course, the call for a full-fledged gold standard will raise some eyebrows. Well into the age of electronic money, in a world where goods and capital flow freely and inflation has averaged less than 4 percent for a

decade, moving back to gold coinage seems a rather odd suggestion. In the areas of healing, faith and money, a great many cranks have had their say. This book is from the same mold.

It is one thing to argue for hard-money institutions in countries emerging from destructive hyperinflation — in Russia or Argentina, for example, or Germany after 1945. It is quite another to make the case that the United States, Japan and Germany must get together with great haste to check the inflationary urges of bankrupt governments. The German monetary authorities are desperately independent at least in the judgment of their government, which wishes they were a bit less obsessed with disinflation. In Japan inflation is long dead and in the United States the only question is whether the Fed will announce inflation targets publicly or pursue them quietly. There is no doubt though that the Fed is committed to holding inflation far below previous levels.

The hero in this book is Ludwig von Mises — a libertarian of the Austrian School. He once was asked why, in his judgment, the suicide rate was so high in Sweden. He replied: "Don't they have exchange control?" He is also known as a leader of the historic schism in the Libertarian Mont Pelerin Society over the issue of whether the British Navy should rent or own their ships. The book espouses von Mises's view that, in matters of money, governments cannot be trusted. Only the most strict set of rules, far from the seductions of paper money and credit, can do the job. In its view, gold is the only democratic money; it is a protection against deficits, inflation and authoritarian government; and it underlies a system of free trade around the globe.

A weakness of the book is that it does not share the secret that only cranks and monetary romanticists have favored gold. Monetary conservatives such as Milton Friedman see the need

for a set of rules and will settle for automatic monetary targets, but definitely not a gold standard. President Ronald Reagan's Gold Commission in 1982 could not see a role for gold.

Sound money is not tantamount to gold. Around the world there is a search for monetary institutions that avoid the kind of inflation of 1970s and the resulting efforts toward stabilization, which turned out to

be very costly. Inflation targets along with central bank independence and accountability are decisive innovations. The crucial issue at hand is the politics of central banking, not what stuff money is made of.

Rudi Dornbusch, a professor of economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, wrote this for *The Washington Post*.

### BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

JOHN WEI, Peter Shao, and Fonda Charne won the Swiss Team event for players with fewer than 100 master points. They had not a single master point among them, but now have 2.92 each and have joined the American Contract Bridge League.

Their fourth player, with vastly more tournament experience, was Todd Wachsman, an 11-year-old sixth-grader, who had almost three master points.

On the diagramed deal Wachsman reached the obvious three no-trump contract by an obvious route. There was no difficulty making nine tricks, but he emerged with 12 after winning the opening spade lead in his hand. Keeping the club suit in reserve for communication purposes, he led the heart jack. When this produced no reaction from West, he put up the king in dully and finished the ten on the way back.

When this succeeded, he cashed the club ace and led to dummy's queen. This made it clear that he could score three more club tricks, and he now

led a spade, establishing a second and spade trick. Now he did not need the diamond finesse. West took the spade ace and returned the suit, and South collected five club tricks, four heart tricks, two spades and a diamond.

"Do you always make six no-trump?" inquired South's mother.

"I don't know," was the tongue-in-cheek reply. "I only played it once."

NORTH			
♠ J 2			
♥ K 3 2			
♦ A 6 3			
♣ K Q 7 5			
WEST			
♠ A 8 4			
♥ 8 7 5			
♦ K 8 4			
♣ J 8 3			
EAST			
♠ Q 7 5 3			
♥ Q 6 4			
♦ 10 8 7 5			
♣ 4 2			
SOUTH (D)			
♠ K Q 10			
♥ A J 10 9			
♦ Q J 2			
♣ A 10 8			

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: South 1 N.T. Pass. West led the spade four.

### Herald Tribune

LIVING IN THE U.S.?

NOW PRINTED IN NEW YORK

FOR SAME DAY DELIVERY IN KEY CITIES

TO SUBSCRIBE, CALL

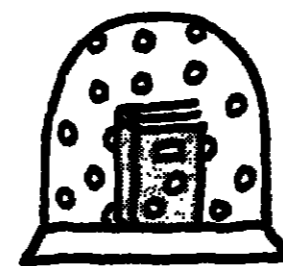
1-800-882-2884

(IN NEW YORK, CALL 212-752-3890)

### WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Joan Juliet Buck, editor-in-chief of French Vogue, is reading "Smilla's Sense of Snow" by Peter Hoeg.

"It's about snow, politics and murder. Incredible quality." (Christine Joseph, 1HT)



## THE MIDDLE EAST & EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

Economics, Business and Politics

ASTIR PALACE HOTEL, VOULIAGMENI, NEAR ATHENS. 10-11 OCTOBER, 1994

### WELCOME ADDRESS

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu, Greece

GLOBAL DYNAMICS AND ARAB-ISRAELI PROSPERITY

HE Ambassador Edward PD Djerejian, former US Assistant Secretary of State for Near East

EMERGING MEDITERRANEAN ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVES

George Vassiliou, former President, Republic of Cyprus

PALESTINIAN BLUEPRINTS

Abu Ala'a, Director General, Department of Economic Affairs, Palestine Liberation Organization, Tunis

ISRAEL'S SCENARIOS FOR THE MIDDLE EAST

Yossi Beilin, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Israel

WHY INVEST IN THE MIDDLE EAST?

David Lay, Managing Editor, The Daily Brief, Oxford Analytica, Oxford

ECONOMIC DIVIDENDS OF THE PEACE PROCESS

Dr Jacob Frenkel, Governor, Bank of Israel, Jerusalem

THE EUROPEAN UNION AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

Manuel Marin, Vice President, European Commission, Brussels

THE ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK IN THE REGION

Sir Brian Urwin, President, European Investment Bank, Luxembourg

FINANCING NEW INVESTMENT PROJECTS IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

Atilla Karasmanoglu, Managing Director, The World Bank, Washington, DC

Saleh M Nsouli, Assistant Director, Middle Eastern Department, International Monetary Fund, Washington, DC

Ruth Harkin, Overseas Private Investment Corp., Washington DC

### Conference Location

ASTIR PALACE HOTEL, VOULIAGMENI, NEAR ATHENS  
TEL: (30 1) 8960211/311 FAX: (30 1) 8962582

The conference will be held at the Astir Palace Hotel, where a limited number of rooms will be reserved for delegates at a preferential rate. To reserve accommodation, please contact the hotel, notifying the reservations department that your booking is in connection with the IHT conference. The rate for a single room is Drs.39,000 and Drs.45,000 for a double, including breakfast and tax.

CO-SPONSORED BY

Herald Tribune

AMERICAN HELLENIC CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

CORPORATE SPONSOR JOANNOL & PARASKEVAIDES (HELLAS) S.A.

### THE PROSPECTS FOR REGIONAL STABILITY

Sir Anthony Parsons, former Adviser to the then Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, writes and broadcasts on international affairs

Laurent Fabius, former Prime Minister of France

Michael Ledeen, Resident Scholar, American Enterprise Institute, Washington DC

GENERATIONAL CHANGE IN THE REGION'S LEADERSHIPS

Ghassan Salame, Professor, Institute for Political Studies, Paris

NEW INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

Yannis Papantoniou, Greek Minister of National Economy

Rahmi Koc, President, The Koc Group, Istanbul

OFFSHORE BANKING AND ITS CONTRIBUTION TO DEVELOPMENT

Francis Vassallo, Governor, Central Bank, Malta

THE ROLE OF CAPITAL MARKETS IN FINANCING DEVELOPMENT

David R. Bock, Managing Director, Emerging Markets, Lehman Brothers International (Europe), London

ENERGY FOR PEACE

HE Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Chairman, Centre for Global Energy Studies, London

THE BUSINESS DEBATE: INVESTING IN THE FUTURE

Mohammed Yazigi, Chairman, Union of Industrialists, Gaza

Vincenzo Nespoli, Regional Director, Abt Associates, Cairo

Tarek Heggy, Chairman, Shell Companies, Egypt

Senior Executive, Ioannou & Paraskevaidis (Hellas) S.A., Athens

\* Subject to final confirmation

To register for the conference, please complete the form below and send it to:

Fiona Cowan, International Herald Tribune, 65 Long Acre, London WC2E 9JH Tel: (44 71) 836 4802 Fax: (44 71) 836 0717

The conference fee is £650.00

☐ Please invoice.

Title (Mr/Ms/Ms/Ms) First name

Last name

Position

Company

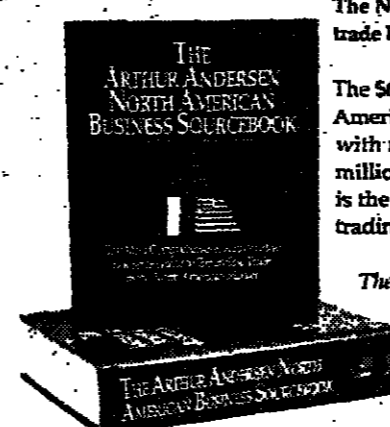
Address

City Country

Telephone Fax

## Threat or Opportunity?

How the North American trading bloc will impact your business



European business leaders seeking direct access to this immense market.

An essential, all-inclusive resource

The 600-page volume features thousands of key resources that can help you get the answers you need:

- IN THE U.K. AND EUROPE:
  - World trade centres • Financial institutions
  - Foreign chambers of commerce • Embassies
- IN MEXICO, THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA:
  - Trade/professional associations by industry
  - Local and foreign chambers of commerce
  - World trade centres • International economic agencies
  - Government agencies, ministries and directorates
  - Trade development offices • Embassies

The North American trade boom

The \$6.5 trillion North American economy, with more than 360 million consumers, is the world's largest trading bloc.

The Arthur Andersen North American Business Sourcebook is an essential resource for

### ON NORTH AMERICAN TRADE:

- On-line trade databases • Trade information hotlines
- International newspapers, magazines and references

### Plan your strategy now

The Arthur Andersen North American Business Sourcebook features concise explanations of complex regulations governing:

- Rules of origin • Acquisitions • Labour • Services
- Disputes • Incorporation • Funding • Environment
- Exports and imports • Intellectual properties • Taxes
- Procurement • Tariffs, duties and drawbacks
- Customs offices and ports of entry

### Build a competitive advantage

Use The Arthur Andersen North American Business Sourcebook to:

- Identify new customers and distribution channels
- Locate new low-cost suppliers and raw materials
- Track your current and potential competitors
- Locate profitable new business ventures

### Limited-time offer

- ✓ Special pre-publication price: UK £120 (a saving of £40)
- ✓ 600 pages, hardcover, special binding

This authoritative volume — published by Triumph Books in the USA — is backed by the global business experience of Arthur Andersen, one of the world's leading professional services firms.

Access the \$6.5 trillion market: Order now

Fax Your Order: (44) 0732 770-219

Or mail coupon to: Combined Book Services, 40s Vale Road, Tonbridge, Kent TN11 1BR, United Kingdom.

☐ Please send \_\_\_\_\_ copies of The Arthur Andersen North American Business Sourcebook at UK £120 each (a saving of £40). Include UK VAT for shipping within the UK and UK £10 elsewhere.

☐ Cheque enclosed (Payable to Combined Book Services)

☐ Please invoice my company. Purchase Order No: \_\_\_\_\_ (add UK VAT handling fee and billing instructions)

Charge to: ☐ Access ☐ Barclaycard ☐ Mastercard ☐ Visa

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Credit Card No: \_\_\_\_\_ Expiry Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Organisation: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Country: \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

Provided by CS First Boston Limited, London, Tel: (071) 516 40 25. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. July 15.

### Governments/ Supranationals

Albania	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	7
---------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	---

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

John A. Agnew	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429
---------------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

[illegible][illegible]

Oct 19	97 1/2	115
Nov 19	97 1/2	115
Dec 19	97 1/2	115
Jan 20	97 1/2	115
Feb 20	97 1/2	115
Mar 20	97 1/2	115
Apr 20	97 1/2	115
May 20	97 1/2	115
Jun 20	97 1/2	115
Jul 20	97 1/2	115
Aug 20	97 1/2	115
Sep 20	97 1/2	115
Oct 20	97 1/2	115
Nov 20	97 1/2	115
Dec 20	97 1/2	115
Jan 21	97 1/2	115
Feb 21	97 1/2	115
Mar 21	97 1/2	115
Apr 21	97 1/2	115
May 21	97 1/2	115
Jun 21	97 1/2	115
Jul 21	97 1/2	115
Aug 21	97 1/2	115
Sep 21	97 1/2	115
Oct 21	97 1/2	115
Nov 21	97 1/2	115
Dec 21	97 1/2	115
Jan 22	97 1/2	115
Feb 22	97 1/2	115
Mar 22	97 1/2	115
Apr 22	97 1/2	115
May 22	97 1/2	115
Jun 22	97 1/2	115
Jul 22	97 1/2	115
Aug 22	97 1/2	115
Sep 22	97 1/2	115
Oct 22	97 1/2	115
Nov 22	97 1/2	115
Dec 22	97 1/2	115
Jan 23	97 1/2	115
Feb 23	97 1/2	115
Mar 23	97 1/2	115
Apr 23	97 1/2	115
May 23	97 1/2	115
Jun 23	97 1/2	115
Jul 23	97 1/2	115
Aug 23	97 1/2	115
Sep 23	97 1/2	115
Oct 23	97 1/2	115
Nov 23	97 1/2	115
Dec 23	97 1/2	115
Jan 24	97 1/2	115
Feb 24	97 1/2	115
Mar 24	97 1/2	115
Apr 24	97 1/2	115
May 24	97 1/2	115
Jun 24	97 1/2	115
Jul 24	97 1/2	115
Aug 24	97 1/2	115
Sep 24	97 1/2	115
Oct 24	97 1/2	115
Nov 24	97 1/2	115
Dec 24	97 1/2	115
Jan 25	97 1/2	115
Feb 25	97 1/2	115
Mar 25	97 1/2	115
Apr 25	97 1/2	115
May 25	97 1/2	115
Jun 25	97 1/2	115
Jul 25	97 1/2	115
Aug 25	97 1/2	115
Sep 25	97 1/2	115
Oct 25	97 1/2	115
Nov 25	97 1/2	115
Dec 25	97 1/2	115
Jan 26	97 1/2	115
Feb 26	97 1/2	115
Mar 26	97 1/2	115
Apr 26	97 1/2	115
May 26	97 1/2	115
Jun 26	97 1/2	115
Jul 26	97 1/2	115
Aug 26	97 1/2	115
Sep 26	97 1/2	115
Oct 26	97 1/2	115
Nov 26	97 1/2	115
Dec 26	97 1/2	115
Jan 27	97 1/2	115
Feb 27	97 1/2	115
Mar 27	97 1/2	115
Apr 27	97 1/2	115
May 27	97 1/2	115
Jun 27	97 1/2	115
Jul 27	97 1/2	115
Aug 27	97 1/2	115
Sep 27	97 1/2	115
Oct 27	97 1/2	115
Nov 27	97 1/2	115
Dec 27	97 1/2	115
Jan 28	97 1/2	115
Feb 28	97 1/2	115
Mar 28	97 1/2	115
Apr 28	97 1/2	115
May 28	97 1/2	115
Jun 28	97 1/2	115
Jul 28	97 1/2	115
Aug 28	97 1/2	115
Sep 28	97 1/2	115
Oct 28	97 1/2	115
Nov 28	97 1/2	115
Dec 28	97 1/2	115
Jan 29	97 1/2	115
Feb 29	97 1/2	115
Mar 29	97 1/2	115
Apr 29	97 1/2	115
May 29	97 1/2	115
Jun 29	97 1/2	115
Jul 29	97 1/2	115
Aug 29	97 1/2	115
Sep 29	97 1/2	115
Oct 29	97 1/2	115
Nov 29	97 1/2	115
Dec 29	97 1/2	115
Jan 30	97 1/2	115</

INTERESTED IN  
THE INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE MARKET?  
READ  
**THE REAL ESTATE  
MARKETPLACE**  
EVERY FRIDAY IN THE IRT FOR:  
**WORLDWIDE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE**  
**REAL ESTATE CONSULTANTS**  
**REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS**  
**LUXURY HOMES & ESTATES**  
**VACATION RENTALS**

Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, July 15.

[illegible]

Albania	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
---------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

[illegible]

Algeria	1.28	2.24	3.33	4.44	5.55	6.66	7.77	8.88	9.99	10.10	11.11	12.12	13.13	14.14	15.15	16.16	17.17	18.18	19.19	20.20	21.21	22.22	23.23	24.24	25.25	26.26	27.27	28.28	29.29	30.30	31.31	32.32	33.33	34.34	35.35	36.36	37.37	38.38	39.39	40.40	41.41	42.42	43.43	44.44	45.45	46.46	47.47	48.48	49.49	50.50	51.51	52.52	53.53	54.54	55.55	56.56	57.57	58.58	59.59	60.60	61.61	62.62	63.63	64.64	65.65	66.66	67.67	68.68	69.69	70.70	71.71	72.72	73.73	74.74	75.75	76.76	77.77	78.78	79.79	80.80	81.81	82.82	83.83	84.84	85.85	86.86	87.87	88.88	89.89	90.90	91.91	92.92	93.93	94.94	95.95	96.96	97.97	98.98	99.99	100.100
Algeria	1.28	2.24	3.33	4.44	5.55	6.66	7.77	8.88	9.99	10.10	11.11	12.12	13.13	14.14	15.15	16.16	17.17	18.18	19.19	20.20	21.21	22.22	23.23	24.24	25.25	26.26	27.27	28.28	29.29	30.30	31.31	32.32	33.33	34.34	35.35	36.36	37.37	38.38	39.39	40.40	41.41	42.42	43.43	44.44	45.45	46.46	47.47	48.48	49.49	50.50	51.51	52.52	53.53	54.54	55.55	56.56	57.57	58.58	59.59	60.60	61.61	62.62	63.63	64.64	65.65	66.66	67.67	68.68	69.69	70.70	71.71	72.72	73.73	74.74	75.75	76.76	77.77	78.78	79.79	80.80	81.81	82.82	83.83	84.84	85.85	86.86	87.87	88.88	89.89	90.90	91.91	92.92	93.93	94.94	95.95	96.96	97.97	98.98	99.99	100.100
Algeria	1.28	2.24	3.33	4.44	5.55	6.66	7.77	8.88	9.99	10.10	11.11	12.12	13.13	14.14	15.15	16.16	17.17	18.18	19.19	20.20	21.21	22.22	23.23	24.24	25.25	26.26	27.27	28.28	29.29	30.30	31.31	32.32	33.33	34.34	35.35	36.36	37.37	38.38	39.39	40.40	41.41	42.42	43.43	44.44	45.45	46.46	47.47	48.48	49.49	50.50	51.51	52.52	53.53	54.54	55.55	56.56	57.57	58.58	59.59	60.60	61.61	62.62	63.63	64.64	65.65	66.66	67.67	68.68	69.69	70.70	71.71	72.72	73.73	74.74	75.75	76.76	77.77	78.78	79.79	80.80	81.81	82.82	83.83	84.84	85.85	86.86	87.87	88.88	89.89	90.90	91.91	92.92	93.93	94.94	95.95	96.96	97.97	98.98	99.99	100.100
Algeria	1.28	2.24	3.33	4.44	5.55	6.66	7.77	8.88	9.99	10.10	11.11	12.12	13.13	14.14	15.15	16.16	17.17	18.18	19.19	20.20	21.21	22.22	23.23	24.24	25.25	26.26	27.27	28.28	29.29	30.30	31.31	32.32	33.33	34.34	35.35	36.36	37.37	38.38	39.39	40.40	41.41	42.42	43.43	44.44	45.45	46.46	47.47	48.48	49.49	50.50	51.51	52.52	53.53	54.54	55.55	56.56	57.57	58.58	59.59	60.60	61.61	62.62	63.63	64.64	65.65	66.66	67.67	68.68	69.69	70.70	71.71	72.72	73.73	74.74	75.75	76.76	77.77	78.78	79.79	80.80	81.81	82.82	83.83	84.84	85.85	86.86	87.87	88.88	89.89	90.90	91.91	92.92	93.93	94.94	95.95	96.96	97.97	98.98	99.99	100.100
Algeria	1.28	2.24	3.33	4.44	5.55	6.66	7.77	8.88	9.99	10.10	11.11	12.12	13.13	14.14	15.15	16.16	17.17	18.18	19.19	20.20	21.21	22.22	23.23	24.24	25.25	26.26	27.27	28.28	29.29	30.30	31.31	32.32	33.33	34.34	35.35	36.36	37.37	38.38	39.39	40.40	41.41	42.42	43.43	44.44	45.45	46.46	47.47	48.48	49.49	50.50	51.51	52.52	53.53	54.54	55.55	56.56	57.57	58.58	59.59	60.60	61.61	62.62	63.63	64.64	65.65	66.66	67.67	68.68	69.69	70.70	71.71	72.72	73.73	74.74	75.75	76.76	77.77	78.78	79.79	80.80	81.81	82.82	83.83	84.84	85.85	86.86	87.87	88.88	89.89	90.90	91.91	92.92	93.93	94.94	95.95	96.96	97.97	98.98	99.99	100.100
Algeria	1.28	2.24	3.33	4.44	5.55	6.66	7.77	8.88	9.99	10.10	11.11	12.12	13.13	14.14	15.15	16.16	17.17	18.18	19.19	20.20	21.21	22.22	23.23	24.24	25.25	26.26	27.27	28.28	29.29	30.30	31.31	32.32	33.33	34.34	35.35	36.36	37.37	38.38	39.39	40.40	41.41	42.42	43.43	44.44	45.45	46.46	47.47	48.48	49.49	50.50	51.51	52.52	53.53	54.54	55.55	56.56	57.57	58.58	59.59	60.60	61.61	62.62	63.63	64.64	65.65	66.66	67.67	68.68	69.69	70.70	71.71	72.72	73.73	74.74	75.75	76.76	77.77	78.78	79.79	80.80	81.81	82.82	83.83	84.84	85.85	86.86	87.87	88.88	89.89	90.90	91.91	92.92	93.93	94.94	95.95	96.96	97.97	98.98	99.99	100.100
Algeria	1.28	2.24	3.33	4.44	5.55	6.66	7.77	8.88	9.99	10.10	11.11	12.12	13.13	14.14	15.15	16.16	17.17	18.18	19.19	20.20	21.21	22.22	23.23	24.24	25.25	26.26	27.27	28.28	29.29	30.30	31.31	32.32	33.33	34.34	35.35	36.36	37.37	38.38	39.39	40.40	41.41	42.42	43.43	44.44	45.45	46.46	47.47	48.48	49.49	50.50	51.51	52.52	53.53	54.54	55.55	56.56	57.57	58.58	59.59	60.60	61.61	62.62	63.63	64.64	65.65	66.66	67.67	68.68	69.69	70.70	71.71	72.72	73.73	74.74	75.75	76.76	77.77	78.78	79.79	80.80	81.81	82.82	83.83	84.84	85.85	86.86	87.87	88.88	89.89	90.90	91.91	92.92	93.93	94.94	95.95	96.96	97.97	98.98	99.99	100.100
Algeria	1.28	2.24	3.33	4.44	5.55	6.66	7.77	8.88	9.99	10.10	11.11	12.12	13.13	14.14	15.15	16.16	17.17	18.18	19.19	20.20	21.21	22.22	23.23	24.24	25.25	26.26	27.27	28.28	29.29	30.30	31.31	32.32	33.33	34.34	35.35	36.36	37.37	38.38	39.39	40.40	41.41	42.42	43.43	44.44	45.45	46.46	47.47	48.48	49.49	50.50	51.51	52.52	53.53	54.54	55.55	56.56	57.57	58.58	59.59	60.60	61.61	62.62	63.63	64.64	65.65	66.66	67.67	68.68	69.69	70.70	71.71	72.72	73.73	74.74	75.75	76.76	77.77	78.78	79.79	80.80	81.81	82.82	83.83	84.84	85.85	86.86	87.87	88.88	89.89	90.90	91.91	92.92	93.93	94.94	95.95	96.96	97.97	98.98	99.99	100.100
Algeria	1.28	2.24	3.33	4.44	5.55	6.66	7.77	8.88	9.99	10.10	11.11	12.12	13.13	14.14	15.15	16.16	17.17	18.18	19.19	20.20	21.21	22.22	23.23	24.24	25.25	26.26	27.27	28.28	29.29	30.30	31.31	32.32	33.33	34.34	35.35	36.36	37.37	38.38	39.39	40.40	41.41	42.42	43.43	44.44	45.45	46.46	47.47	48.48	49.49	50.50	51.51	52.52	53.53	54.54	55.55	56.56	57.57	58.58	59.59	60.60	61.61	62.62	63.63	64.64	65.65	66.66	67.67	68.68	69.69	70.70	71.71	72.72	73.73	74.74	75.75	76.76	77.77	78.78	79.79	80.80	81.81	82.82	83.83	84.84	85.85	86.86	87.87	88.88	89.89	90.90	91.91	92.92	93.93	94.94	95.95	96.96	97.97	98.98	99.99	100.100
Algeria	1.28	2.24	3.33	4.44	5.55	6.66	7.77	8.88	9.99	10.10	11.11	12.12	13.13	14.14	15.15	16.16	17.17	18.18	19.19	20.20	21.21	22.22	23.23	24.24	25.25	26.26	27.27	28.28	29.29	30.30	31.31	32.32	33.33	34.34	35.35	36.36	37.37	38.38	39.39	40.40	41.41	42.42	43.43	44.44	45.45	46.46	47.47	48.48	49.49	50.50	51.51	52.52	53.53	54.54	55.55	56.56	57.57	58.58	59.59	60.60	61.61	62.62	63.63	64.64	65.65	66.66	67.67	68.68	69.69	70.70	71.71	72.72	73.73	74.74	75.75	76.76	77.77	78.78	79.79	80.80	81.81	82.82	83.83	84.84	85.85	86.86	87.87	88.88	89.89	90.90	91.91	92.92	93.93	94.94	95.95	96.96	97.97	98.98	99.99	100.100
Algeria	1.28	2.24	3.33	4.44	5.55	6.66	7.77	8.88	9.99	10.10	11.11	12.12	13.13	14.14	15.15	16.16	17.17	18.18	19.19	20.20	21.21	22.22	23.23	24.24	25.25	26.26	27.27	28.28	29.29	30.30	31.31	32.32	33.33	34.34	35.35	36.36	37.37	38.38	39.39	40.40	41.41	42.42	43.43	44.44	45.45	46.46	47.47	48.48	49.49	50.50	51.51	52.52	53.53	54.54	55.55	56.56	57.57	58.58	59.59	60.60	61.61	62.62	63.63	64.64	65.65	66.66	67.67	68.68	69.69	70.70	71.71	72.72	73.73	74.74	75.75	76.76	77.77	78.78	79.79	80.80	81.81	82.82	83.83	84.84	85.85	86.86	87.87	88.88	89.89	90.90	91.91	92.92	93.93	94.94	95.95	96.96	97.97	98.98	99.99	100.100
Algeria	1.28	2.24	3.33	4.44	5.55	6.66	7.77	8.88	9.99	10.10	11.11	12.12	13.13	14.14	15.15	16.16	17.17	18.18	19.19	20.20	21.21	22.22	23.23	24.24	25.25	26.26	27.27	28.28	29.29	30.30	31.31	32.32	33.33	34.34	35.35	36.36	37.37	38.38	39.39	40.40	41.41	42.42	43.43	44.44	45.45	46.46	47.47	48.48	49.49	50.50	51.51	52.52	53.53	54.54	55.55	56.56	57.57	58.58	59.59	60.60	61.61	62.62	63.63	64.64	65.65	66.66	67.67	68.68	69.69	70.70	71.71	72.72	73.73	74.74	75.75	76.76	77.77	78.78	79.79	80.80	81.81	82.82	83.83	84.84	85.85	86.86	87.87	88.88	89.89	90.90	91.91	92.92	93.93	94.94	95.95	96.96	97.97	98.98	99.99	100.100
Algeria	1.28	2.24	3.33	4.44	5.55	6.66	7.77	8.88	9.99	10.10	11.11	12.12	13.13	14.14	15.15	16.16	17.17	18.18	19.19	20.20	21.21	22.22	23.23	24.24	25.25	26.26	27.27	28.28	29.29	30.30	31.31	32.32																																																																				

Aluminum	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.0
----------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-----

[illegible]

NAME	AGE	SEX	DATE	TIME	PLACE	REMARKS
1. J. H. Smith	35	M	1950	10:15	100	100
2. M. L. Jones	28	F	1950	10:30	100	100
3. R. T. Brown	42	M	1950	10:45	100	100
4. S. K. White	31	F	1950	11:00	100	100
5. D. E. Black	25	M	1950	11:15	100	100
6. L. P. Green	38	F	1950	11:30	100	100
7. W. R. Hall	45	M	1950	11:45	100	100
8. C. D. Young	22	F	1950	12:00	100	100
9. F. G. King	33	M	1950	12:15	100	100
10. B. N. Lee	27	F	1950	12:30	100	100
11. H. J. Clark	40	M	1950	12:45	100	100
12. K. M. Adams	30	F	1950	13:00	100	100
13. J. L. Baker	24	M	1950	13:15	100	100
14. P. Q. Wilson	36	F	1950	13:30	100	100
15. R. S. Taylor	41	M	1950	13:45	100	100
16. T. U. Miller	29	F	1950	14:00	100	100
17. V. W. Davis	34	M	1950	14:15	100	100
18. X. Y. Evans	26	F	1950	14:30	100	100
19. Z. A. Foster	39	M	1950	14:45	100	100
20. B. C. Gibson	23	F	1950	15:00	100	100
21. D. F. Hamilton	43	M	1950	15:15	100	100
22. G. H. Jones	32	F	1950	15:30	100	100
23. I. K. King	27	M	1950	15:45	100	100
24. L. M. Lee	37	F	1950	16:00	100	100
25. N. O. Miller	44	M	1950	16:15	100	100
26. P. R. Smith	21	F	1950	16:30	100	100
27. Q. S. Taylor	35	M	1950	16:45	100	100
28. R. T. White	46	F	1950	17:00	100	100
29. S. U. Black	20	M	1950	17:15	100	100
30. T. V. Green	30	F	1950	17:30	100	100
31. U. W. Hall	48	M	1950	17:45	100	100
32. V. X. Young	25	F	1950	18:00	100	100
33. W. Y. King	33	M	1950	18:15	100	100
34. X. Z. Lee	28	F	1950	18:30	100	100
35. Y. A. Miller	40	M	1950	18:45	100	100
36. Z. B. Davis	31	F	1950	19:00	100	100
37. A. C. Evans	26	M	1950	19:15	100	100
38. B. D. Foster	38	F	1950	19:30	100	100
39. C. E. Gibson	42	M	1950	19:45	100	100
40. D. F. Hamilton	23	F	1950	20:00	100	100
41. E. G. Jones	34	M	1950	20:15	100	100
42. F. H. King	47	F	1950	20:30	100	100
43. G. I. Lee	21	M	1950	20:45	100	100
44. H. J. Miller	30	F	1950	21:00	100	100
45. I. K. Smith	45	M	1950	21:15	100	100
46. J. L. Taylor	24	F	1950	21:30	100	100
47. K. M. White	36	M	1950	21:45	100	100
48. L. N. Black	41	F	1950	22:00	100	100
49. M. O. Green	29	M	1950	22:15	100	100
50. N. P. Hall	35	F	1950	22:30	100	100
51. O. Q. Young	43	M	1950	22:45	100	100
52. P. R. King	22	F	1950	23:00	100	100
53. Q. S. Lee	37	M	1950	23:15	100	100
54. R. T. Miller	46	F	1950	23:30	100	100
55. S. U. Davis	20	M	1950	23:45	100	100
56. T. V. Evans	30	F	1950	24:00	100	100
57. U. W. Foster	48	M	1950	24:15	100	100
58. V. X. Gibson	25	F	1950	24:30	100	100
59. W. Y. Hamilton	33	M	1950	24:45	100	100
60. X. Z. Jones	28	F	1950	25:00	100	100
61. Y. A. King	40	M	1950	25:15	100	100
62. Z. B. Lee	31	F	1950	25:30	100	100

姓名	性别	年龄	籍贯	职业	文化程度	政治面貌	健康状况	婚姻状况	子女情况	其他
王德胜	男	45	山东	工人	小学	党员	良好	已婚	2子1女	
李国强	男	38	河南	农民	初中	团员	良好	已婚	1子1女	
张为民	男	52	江苏	干部	高中	党员	良好	已婚	2子1女	
赵子龙	男	28	湖北	学生	大学	团员	良好	未婚	无	
刘青山	男	60	四川	工人	小学	党员	一般	已婚	3子2女	
陈永年	男	70	浙江	退休	小学	党员	良好	已婚	2子1女	
周树人	男	40	安徽	教师	大学	党员	良好	已婚	1子1女	
吴大伟	男	35	湖南	工人	初中	团员	良好	已婚	2子1女	
孙少平	男	25	山西	学生	高中	团员	良好	未婚	无	
马长贵	男	55	陕西	干部	小学	党员	良好	已婚	2子1女	
朱永年	男	65	江西	退休	小学	党员	良好	已婚	2子1女	
徐子龙	男	30	广东	学生	大学	团员	良好	未婚	无	
郭为民	男	48	广西	工人	初中	党员	良好	已婚	2子1女	
何青山	男	58	福建	干部	小学	党员	良好	已婚	2子1女	
陈永年	男	68	湖北	退休	小学	党员	良好	已婚	2子1女	
周树人	男	38	湖南	教师	大学	党员	良好	已婚	1子1女	
吴大伟	男	28	山西	学生	高中	团员	良好	未婚	无	
孙少平	男	45	陕西	工人	初中	党员	良好	已婚	2子1女	
马长贵	男	55	江西	干部	小学	党员	良好	已婚	2子1女	
朱永年	男	65	广东	退休	小学	党员	良好	已婚	2子1女	
徐子龙	男	30	广西	学生	大学	团员	良好	未婚	无	
郭为民	男	48	福建	工人	初中	党员	良好	已婚	2子1女	
何青山	男	58	湖北	干部	小学	党员	良好	已婚	2子1女	
陈永年	男	68	湖南	退休	小学	党员	良好	已婚	2子1女	
周树人	男	38	山西	教师	大学	党员	良好	已婚	1子1女	
吴大伟	男	28	陕西	学生	高中	团员	良好	未婚	无	
孙少平	男	45	江西	工人	初中	党员	良好	已婚	2子1女	
马长贵	男	55	广东	干部	小学	党员	良好	已婚	2子1女	
朱永年	男	65	广西	退休	小学	党员	良好	已婚	2子1女	
徐子龙	男	30	福建	学生	大学	团员	良好	未婚	无	
郭为民	男	48	湖北	工人	初中	党员	良好	已婚	2子1女	
何青山	男	58	湖南	干部	小学	党员	良好	已婚	2子1女	
陈永年	男	68	山西	退休	小学	党员	良好	已婚	2子1女	
周树人	男	38	陕西	教师	大学	党员	良好	已婚	1子1女	
吴大伟	男	28	江西	学生	高中	团员	良好	未婚	无	
孙少平	男	45	广东	工人	初中	党员	良好	已婚	2子1女	
马长贵	男	55	广西	干部	小学	党员	良好	已婚	2子1女	
朱永年	男	65	福建	退休	小学	党员	良好	已婚	2子1女	
徐子龙	男	30	湖北	学生	大学	团员	良好	未婚	无	
郭为民	男	48	湖南	工人	初中	党员	良好	已婚	2子1女	
何青山	男	58	山西	干部	小学	党员	良好	已婚	2子1女	
陈永年	男	68	陕西	退休	小学	党员	良好	已婚	2子1女	
周树人	男	38	江西	教师	大学	党员	良好	已婚	1子1女	
吴大伟	男	28	广东	学生	高中	团员	良好	未婚	无	
孙少平	男	45	广西	工人	初中	党员	良好	已婚	2子1女	
马长贵	男	55	福建	干部	小学	党员	良好	已婚	2子1女	



[illegible]

PATXF1	10.77	+0.6	Meditr	66.13	+9.0	FedInterm	80.45	+0.5	CapApp	14.63	+1.6	Extains	12.34	+2.0	Fidncp	9.44	+0.8	EnlITA	11.52	+1.2	OmTEA	8.26	+2.1	Prudscop	4.51	+1.8	Algrn	11.74	+1.0	CA TE	10.27	+1.0	Glostr	2.66	+2.4
RITAF1	9.30	+0.7	HomeF	26.85	+4.2	FedT	11.24	-0.7	Divincp	9.73	+0.3	Fidncrs	9.62	+0.9	Global	11.93	+2.9	EnlITA	9.51	+1.0	DNGRA	9.24	+1.0	Prudential	4.51	+1.8	Balt	9.59	+1.1	Qns	32.14	+3.2	Growth	5.47	+1.0
CPD1	8.72	+0.3	Intv	19.28	+2.8	CTELN	9.49	-0.7	DivTcv	11.21	+0.7	Fidncrs	10.77	+1.1	LSMUP	10.05	+0.3	EnlITA	10.10	+0.4	BURGPA	8.98	+0.5	Prudential	4.51	+1.8	Case	11.70	+1.2	Qns	18.05	+1.1	Ingn	13.01	+2.4

ESORTS & GUIDES

# BELGRAVIA ORCHIDS

LONDON PAIS ESCORT AGENCY  
CREDIT CARDS WELCOME

UK 071 589 5237

# ELITE-REGALE INT'L

Worldwide Escort-Credit cards welcome.  
MEN AND LADIES SERVICE

TEL: (UK) 071 586 9298

# ANGELS OF SWITZERLAND

Zurich, Basle, Bern, Lucerne,  
Geneva, Lausanne, etc.

077/43 48 47 or 077/43 46 76

# INTERNATIONAL ESCORTS

Service - Worldwide  
Tel: 212-77-0799 New York, USA  
Major Credit Cards Accepted

# "\*\* VIOLET \*\*" Escort Service

Zurich - PARIS  
Credit cards accepted

For ZURICH call 077 53 63 32.  
Other city dial Int'l +35-2-942927

## INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Page 4)

**CHISELA ESCORT SERVICE**  
51 Beachcroft Avenue, Weybridge SW1.  
Tel: 071.584.6513

**PEACHES**  
London Escort Service 071 938 2641

**LONDON BRAZILIAN ESCORT**  
Service 071 234 5597/91 - credit cards

**\*PARIS & LONDON\*  
"ELEGANCE"**  
Escort Service London (71) 394 5145

**TOYKOTO \*\*\* ESCORT SERVICE**  
Major credit cards accepted  
Tel: 093 366-6478

**PARIS-SALZBURG-SWITZ-BRUSSELS**  
Escort Service London (71) 727 4792

**MAYFAIR INT'L**  
London Escort Service 071 727 4792

**BRIGHTON COMPANIONS**  
MALE AND FEMALE ESCORT SERVICE  
TELEPHONE BRIGHTON 073 208969

**\*\*\* VANDESBURG \*\*\***  
London Escort Service 071 533 4233

**PRETTY WOMAN**  
GENEVA Escort Service 321 99 61

**\*PARIS & LONDON\*  
"ELEGANCE"**  
Escort Service London (71) 394 5145

**TOYKOTO \*\*\* ESCORT SERVICE**  
Major credit cards accepted  
Tel: 093 366-6478

**PARIS-SALZBURG-SWITZ-BRUSSELS**  
Escort Service London (71) 727 4792

**MAYFAIR INT'L**  
London Escort Service 071 727 4792

**BRIGHTON COMPANIONS**  
MALE AND FEMALE ESCORT SERVICE  
TELEPHONE BRIGHTON 073 208969

**"NIGHTSHADE ESCORTS"**  
Tel: New York, USA  
Tel: 212-440-7300 Worldwide Service

**SWEDEN STOCKHOLM**  
ESCORT SERVICE  
Tel: 08 15921

**FRANKFURT KOLN DUSSELDORF**  
ESCORT SERVICE  
all areas, Escort Service  
09-42029

**VERONA \*\*\* FRAGILE \*\*\* ZURICH**  
SUPERIOR ESCORTS INTERNATIONAL  
Call Verno (L) 211 32 32

**FRANKFURT HAMBURG +50 km**  
DISCOTHEQUE  
Tel: 069 366-6478

**CONNECTIONS ESCORT SERVICE**  
"LONDON/HEATHROW/GATWICK"  
Tel Int'l +35-223-30-28

**AMSTERDAM BUTTERFLY ESCORT**  
MALE AND FEMALE ESCORT SERVICE  
Tel: 020-6476750  
Credit Cards Accepted

**\*ZURICH \* SUSAN \***  
ESCORT SERVICE  
Tel: 071 381 99 48

**"LOEWEN" ZURICH**  
ESCORT SERVICE  
Tel: 071 85 90

**PRIMA TIME ENTERPRISES**  
ESCORT SERVICE in Manhattan  
Tel: 212-677-8822

**FRANKFURT - "TOP TEN"**  
ESCORT SERVICE  
Tel: 069 - 397 4306

**MUNICH - WELCOME**  
CREDIT CARD & GUIDE SERVICE  
PLEASE CALL 089 - 97 21 14

**ZURICH / BASEL**  
Tel: 077-88 06 40, 077-88 06 70

**VERONA/FRANKFURT/MONACO/ZURICH**  
ESCORT SERVICE  
Tel: 069 366-6478

**\*GENEVA ALLIANCE\*\***  
Escort Service and Travel, Multilingual  
Tel: 022 311 311 31 32 34

**\*GENEVA ALLIANCE\*\***  
Escort Service and Travel, Multilingual  
Tel: 022 311 311 31 32 34

**\*LONDON ESCORT SERVICE\*\*\***  
Tel: 071 486 404

**GENEVA TODAY**  
ESCORT SERVICE  
Tel: 022 731 87 35

**ZURICH - FRANKFURT**  
AMITY/ST/ETI Escort/Travel Service  
CALL SWITZERLAND 084-00 22 95

**\*\*\* MIAMI - SUITE \*\*\*\*\***  
Escort Service & Travel to Middle East  
Tel: 212-492 78 72

**VIENNA/SALZBURG "COTE D'AZUR"**  
JULIA ESCORTS & TRAVEL SERVICE  
Call Milan 85 54 39 OR 020 234097

**\*P A R I S - BRUSSELS\***  
VIP Escort Service  
Int'l 32 2 8018-04 credit cards

**TOYKOTO \*\*\* ESCORT SERVICE**  
Major credit cards accepted  
Tel: 093 366-6478

**PARIS-SALZBURG-SWITZ-BRUSSELS**  
Escort Service London (71) 727 4792

**MAYFAIR INT'L**  
London Escort Service 071 727 4792

**BRIGHTON COMPANIONS**  
MALE AND FEMALE ESCORT SERVICE  
TELEPHONE BRIGHTON 073 208969

**TOYKOTO \*\*\* ESCORT SERVICE**  
Major credit cards accepted  
Tel: 093 366-6478

**PARIS-SALZBURG-SWITZ-BRUSSELS**  
Escort Service London (71) 7

## New International Bond Issues

Compiled by James Connel

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coups	Price	Yield	Terms
<b>Floating Rate Notes</b>						
Italy	\$1,500	1999	0.0625	99.725	—	Over 3-month Libor, Noncallable, Fees 0.15% (Merrill Lynch Int'l, UBS)
Italy	DM 1,250	1999	0.0625	99.70	—	Over 6-month Libor, Noncallable, Fees 0.15% (Merrill Lynch Int'l, Deutsche Bank)
SGW Finance	£ 100	1998	0.20	100	—	Over 3-month Libor, Redem. at 99%, Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total to £225 million, Fees 0.30% (S.G. Warburg Securities)
Italy	¥ 175,000	1999	0.0625	99.88	—	Over 6-month Libor, Noncallable, Fees 0.15% (Merrill Lynch Int'l, Nomura Int'l)
<b>Fixed-Coupons</b>						
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.	\$1,500	1999	7%	99.66	100.63	Noncallable, Fees 0.25% (Goldman Sachs, Salomon Brothers)
Finland	\$1,500	2004	7%	99.27	100.64	Noncallable, Fees 0.35% (Merrill Lynch Int'l)
Crédit Local de France	DM 300	1999	6%	101.735	—	Redem. at 99.485, Noncallable, Fees 2% (CSF-Erektionbank)
European Investment Bank	€ 400,000	1998	10.15	101.42	100.10	Noncallable, Fees 1% (Banca Commerciale Italiana)
KFV International Finance	CS 200	2004	9%	101%	99.80	Redem. at 99.70, Noncallable, Fees 2% (ABN AMRO)
L-Bank	CS 125	1997	8%	101.68	100.20	Redem. at 99.85, Noncallable, Fees 1% (Goldman Sachs Int'l)
Queensland Treasury Corp.	AUS \$100	1997	4%	90.85	—	Noncallable, Fees 1% (Nomura Int'l)
Crédit Foncier de France	¥ 75,000	2002	4%	99%	99.95	Noncallable, Fees 0.30%, Denominations 10 million yen, (R.I. Morgan Stanley & Co. Int'l)
Deutsche Siedlungs- und Landesrentbank	¥ 10,000	1997	3.40	100	—	Noncallable, Fees not disclosed, Denominations 100 million yen, (Paribas Capital Markets)
Ford Credit Europe	¥ 10,000	1997	3.40	100.12	—	Coupon steps up to 3.8% in November 1995 and again to 4.3% in November 1996, Noncallable, Fees 0.20% (Merrill Lynch Int'l)
Mitsubishi Corp. Finance	¥ 50,000	2000	4.35	100.30	—	Noncallable, Fees 0.30%, Denominations 100 million yen, (Nikko Europe)
Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale	¥ 10,000	1997	3.10	100.158	—	Noncallable, Fees 0.1875%, Denominations 100 million yen, (Fujitsu Finance)
Spain	¥ 150,000	2004	4%	99.38	99.35	Noncallable, Fees 0.325% (Nikko Europe)
Student Loan Marketing Association	¥ 50,000	1997	3.20	99.95	—	Noncallable, Fees 0.1875%, Denominations 10 million yen, (R.I. Morgan Stanley & Co. Int'l)
Swedish Export Credit	¥ 10,000	1997	3.10	100	99.80	Noncallable, Fees not disclosed, Denominations 100 million yen, (Paribas Capital Markets)
<b>Equity-Linked</b>						
Ayala Land	\$100	2000	open	100	—	Coupon indicated at 4 to 4.5%, Noncallable, Convertible at an expected 4 to 8% premium, Fees 2.5%. Terms to be set next week, (Morgan Stanley Int'l)
Formosa Chemicals & Fibre	\$250	2001	1%	100	—	Convertible into company's shares at 40.64 Taiwan dollars per share and at 26.73 Taiwan dollars per U.S. dollar, Callable at par from 1997 if the share price at 140% of the conversion price, Fees 2.5%, Denominations \$10,000, (UBS Ltd)
Liblife Int'l	\$360	2004	6%	100	—	Convertible into shares of Liberty Life Association of Africa Ltd. at 10.68 rand per share and at 4.63 rand per dollar. The bonds will be callable from 1999 if the stock price at 140% of the conversion price, Fees 2.5%, (Robert Fleming & Co.)
Nan Ya Plastics	\$350	2001	1%	100	—	Convertible into company's shares at 67.41 Taiwan dollars per share and at 26.73 Taiwan dollars per U.S. dollar. Callable at par from 1997 if the share price at 140% of the conversion price, Fees 2.5%, (UBS Ltd)

## Fed Testimony Takes Center Stage

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The gloom that has pervaded the U.S. bond market has dissipated in recent days, but investors will need to be convinced by Alan Greenspan, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, that this is a good time to be buying fixed-income securities.

Mr. Greenspan did say this on Friday, but not in a forum that held much weight with bond professionals. He told a bipartisan Congressional commission on government spending and tax reform. "The U.S. economy has recently been experiencing the ideal combination of rising activity, falling unemployment, and slowing inflation."

Mr. Greenspan's semiannual testimony to Congress, scheduled for this week, will be far more important, analysts said. Kevin Flanagan, a money market economist for Dean Witter Reynolds, said the semiannual Humphrey-Hawkins, named for the legislation that required it, would be "far more encompassing." He noted that Mr. Greenspan would have to answer specific questions from Congress.

That testimony also represents the Fed's opinion on the economy, not just Mr. Greenspan's, said Steve Wood, director of financial markets research for BA Securities in San Francisco.

On Friday, the yield on the 30-year Treasury bond fell to 7.54 percent from

7.69 percent a week earlier as its price rose to 84 26/32 from 83 9/32. The long bond's yield began the year at 6.35 percent after hitting a low of 5.79 percent in October.

Two-year notes yielded 6.02 percent on Friday, down from 6.23 percent the week before and 4.23 percent at the start of the year.

After the market was jolted downward

## U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

by a huge increase in June nonfarm payrolls on July 8, a number of economic reports released last week suggested economic growth was slowing, and traders will watch for confirmation of that trend. Rapid economic growth usually is accompanied by rising interest rates and the threat of inflation, both of which are bad for bond prices.

The market "is already making a judgment" about the most recent economic data, said Philip Braverman, chief economist at DKB Securities in New York. "It has rallied on the assumption that the numbers will keep the Fed on hold."

In his testimony this week, if Mr. Greenspan "can make a convincing case that the economy is indeed slowing" and that the Fed has accomplished its goal of heading off inflation, "you might see some retail

buying" of long-term bonds, Mr. Wood said. The amount of risk investors should take with lengthening bond maturities.

Mr. Greenspan's testimony is likely to be "cautiously optimistic" about the growth in the economy is going to slow a bit," said Jim Park, economist with Lehman Brothers Global Economics in Boston.

That would be consistent with minutes from Federal Open Market Committee meetings May 17 indicating the Fed was waiting to see the effects of its latest tightening before deciding if more was needed.

Christopher Rupkey, an analyst with Mitsubishi Bank, said that based on the current two-year note yield, the market expects a quarter-point increase in short-term interest rates. Early last week, a half-point rise was expected, he said.

Mr. Park said that any increase was unlikely before the Federal Open Market Committee, the policy-setting arm of the Fed, meets on August 16.

On reason the Fed might be inclined to tighten the availability of credit is the weakness of the dollar, which has been sliding on foreign-exchange markets in recent weeks. European short-term interest rates are higher than those in America, making U.S. short-term bonds less attractive than their Continental counterparts and thus putting pressure on the dollar. (Knight-Ridder, Reuters)

## California Credit Risk Takes a Hit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SACRAMENTO, California — Major credit-rating agencies on Friday gave California a thumbs-down on its bond rating.

Standard & Poor's Corp. cut its rating on California's general obligation bonds to A from A-plus, while Moody's Investors Service Inc. dropped its rating to A1 from Aa and Fitch Investors Service Inc. revised its rating to A from Aa.

The action places California's credit rating on par with that of Louisiana and ahead of only New York by S&P's measures.

The ratings all fall into categories that describe credit with favorable qualities, but more susceptible to changes in circumstances.

The lowered bond ratings could make it expensive for the state to raise money because investors will demand higher interest payments as compensation for their increased risk.

In its bleak assessment, S&P cited the state's reliance on federal immigration money, its use of "automatic" budget cuts, its delay in dealing with a deficit, and its assumption that \$1.8 billion in earlier loans to schools will be repaid. (AP, LAT)

## Taiwan Beckoning to Foreign Investors

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TAIPEI — Taiwan will remove curbs on foreign investment in local securities and bond markets, allowing a choice of any security and eliminating a 10 percent ceiling on bond investments, the country's central bank said over the weekend.

The central bank governor, Liang Kuo-shu, said Saturday that Taiwan must study how to further liberalize foreign investments in local securities and bond markets.

He said current regulations that restrict foreigners from investing in any individual stocks they choose are unreasonable. He added that he felt it was inappropriate to limit foreigners from investing no more than 10 percent of their funds in local bonds.

Mr. Liang said that if Taiwan was to become a monetary and banking center, such restric-

tions are improper since they only discourage foreigners from investing here.

A move by Taiwan to further liberalize its investment regulations for foreigners would be in line with those made by many other countries in the Asia/Pacific region, analysts said.

Mr. Liang's views are a departure from those held by his predecessor, Samuel Shieh, who stepped down as bank chief on June 1 after completing a five-year term.

Mr. Shieh had been concerned that a higher ceiling

would bring large inflows of offshore funds from investors seeking to tap Taiwan's relatively high interest rates, affecting the bank's ability to conduct monetary policy, according to local news reports.

Foreign financial institutions wishing to invest in Taiwan's stock market must currently obtain permission from the country's Securities and Exchange Commission and the Central Bank of China, Taiwan's central bank, before bringing in funds. Direct investment by foreign individuals is banned.

Since 1991, foreign financial institutions have been allowed to directly buy and sell shares listed in Taiwan. As of July 13, according to Taiwan's Securities and Exchange Commission, the government had approved \$5.56 billion of direct stock investments by such institutions. (AFP, Bloomberg)

## Last Week's Markets

All figures are as of close of trading Friday

Stock Indexes	July 15	July 8	Change	Money Rates	July 15	July 8
DJ Index	3,253.81	3,209.14	+120.30	Discount rate	3 1/4	3 1/2
DJ Indus.	183.23	181.72	+0.83	Prime rate	7 1/4	7 1/4
DJ Trans.	1,601.98	1,602.58	-0.03	Federal funds rate	4 3/16	4 1/4
S & P 500	471.49	471.01	+0.17	3-month T-bill	1 1/2	1 1/2
S & P 100	454.16	449.55	+1.03	6-month T-bill	2 1/8	2 1/8
NVSE	58.97	58.24	+0.74	Call money	2 1/8	2 1/8
NYSE	251.86	248.11	+1.19	3-month interbank	2 1/8	2 1/8
FTSE 100	3,074.80	2,922.48	+279.37	6-month interbank	4 1/8	4 1/8
FT 30	2,401.78	2,328.20	+216.16	3-month interbank	4 1/8	4 1/8
Nikkei 225	20,076	20,536	-134.14	Bank base rate	5 1/2	5 1/2
DAX	2,093.61	2,050.85	+208.58	Call money	4 1/8	4 1/8
Hong Kong	9,177.62	8,422.96	+871.71	3-month interbank	5 1/4	5 1/4
Hong Kong	9,177.62	8,422.96	+871.71	Gold	374 1/2	374 1/2
ASX	677.80	616.80	+126.78	London pm, f.o.b.	384.00	384.00

World Index From Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l

## The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, July 18 - July 23

A schedule of this week's economic and financial events, compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Economics.

## Asia-Pacific

July 18 • Canberra: Australian housing finance data for May. Forecast: Decline of about 2 percent.  
• Sydney: Deputy Prime Minister Brian Howe addresses seminar on the economic potential of Australia's regions and launches McKinstry & Co. report on housing private investment.  
• Hong Kong: Hopwood Holdings to open its 122-million (70-mile) toll road linking Chinese cities of Shenzhen and Guangzhou.

July 19 • Hong Kong: Western Trading Managing Director Mitchell Pinkston talks to the American Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong about regional market.

July 20 • Singapore: Shares in the instant beverage maker Super-Coffee Manufacturing Ltd. begin trading on the Singapore stock exchange.

July 21 • Melbourne: CRA Ltd. to release quarterly net and cost production report.

July 22 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

July 23 • Brisbane: Alan Pollak, investment analyst at Macquarie Bank, addresses Securities Institute of Australia on the information superhighway.

July 24 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

July 25 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

July 26 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

July 27 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

July 28 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

July 29 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

July 30 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

July 31 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 1 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 2 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 3 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 4 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 5 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 6 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 7 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 8 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 9 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 10 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 11 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 12 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 13 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 14 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 15 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 16 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 17 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 18 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 19 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 20 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 21 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 22 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 23 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 24 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 25 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 26 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 27 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 28 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 29 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 30 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 31 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

July 18 • June consumer price index report.

July 19 • New Zealand's largest listed company, holds annual meeting.

July 20 • Sydney: Deputy Prime Minister Brian Howe addresses seminar on the economic potential of Australia's regions and launches McKinstry & Co. report on housing private investment.

July 21 • Hong Kong: Hopwood Holdings to open its 122-million (70-mile) toll road linking Chinese cities of Shenzhen and Guangzhou.

July 22 • Hong Kong: Western Trading Managing Director Mitchell Pinkston talks to the American Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong about regional market.

July 23 • Singapore: Shares in the instant beverage maker Super-Coffee Manufacturing Ltd. begin trading on the Singapore stock exchange.

July 24 • Melbourne: CRA Ltd. to release quarterly net and cost production report.

July 25 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

July 26 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

July 27 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

July 28 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

July 29 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

July 30 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

July 31 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 1 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 2 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 3 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 4 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 5 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 6 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 7 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 8 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 9 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 10 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 11 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 12 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 13 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 14 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 15 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 16 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 17 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 18 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 19 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 20 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 21 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 22 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 23 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 24 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 25 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 26 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 27 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 28 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 29 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 30 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 31 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 31 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 31 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 31 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 31 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 31 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

August 31 • Sydney: Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for May.

## SHORT COVER

\_\_\_\_\_



# MONDAY SPORTS

## U.S., Sweden, Germany and Russia Gain Semis

ROTTERDAM — Jim Courier put the United States in the Davis Cup semifinals Sunday with a 6-3, 6-4, 6-1 victory over Jacco Eltingh after the Netherlands' Richard Krajicek had upset Pete Sampras, 2-6, 7-5, 7-6 (7-5), 7-5, to tie the best-of-five quarterfinal.

The United States will next play Sweden, which advanced along with Germany and Russia with singles victories Sunday.

Eltingh, ranked 51st in the world, played his best tennis against the 11th-ranked Courier but was still broken in the fifth and ninth games of the first set.

A powerful forehand pass gave Courier set point in the next set, before Eltingh hit a shot into the forehand court for what looked like a sure winner. But Courier chased down the ball for a stunning passing shot.

The American broke service twice in the decisive fourth set.

Krajicek's unforced errors allowed Sampras to break in the first and seventh games of their first set, which he won on an ace.

But in the second set, the shape of the match changed dramatically, with Sampras beginning to show signs of fallibility and sluggishness.

"If anything, I feel a little mentally fatigued," he said. "I've played so many matches in the last month, it's taking its toll."

With his confidence mounting, Krajicek's serve began to look more secure in the second set and he won the match 6-5. Sampras gave him a setpoint with a forehand error.

Sampras drove Krajicek's next return into the net and an excited crowd celebrated one set all.

A backhand return from Krajicek gave him the first mini-break in the third set tie.

### DAVIS CUP

break and a service ace took him to 6-3 and three set points. Krajicek failed to return Sampras' two serves but led again to take the set.

In the fourth set Sampras saved a break point at 3-3, but Krajicek broke in the 11th game and served out for the match to tumultuous applause.

"If I play well, I know I can beat anyone. I proved that today," said jubilant Krajicek.

In Saturday's doubles, the experience of Paul Haarhuis and Elting was enough to give them a 2-6, 7-6 (8-6), 4-3, 6-7 (2-6), 6-2

victory over the rookie duo of Richey Renberg and Jared Palmer, which cut the U.S. lead to 2-1.

Russia's two-man team clawed its way back in St. Petersburg by winning both reverse singles against the Czech Republic for a 3-2 victory.

Andrei Olkhovsky ensured a semifinal berth by beating Slava Dosedel, 6-2, 2-6, 7-6 (7-3), 6-3, in the fifth match.

Earlier, Yevgeni Kafelnikov lived up to his billing as Russia's new tennis sensation by beating Peter Korda, 6-4, 6-1, 2-6, 6-4, 6-4, 6-3, in the fifth match.

Korda and Cyril Suk had put the Czechs up, 2-1, by winning Saturday's doubles against Kafelnikov and Olkhovsky, 3-6, 6-4, 4-6, 6-3, 7-5.

The Russians will meet Germany in the semifinals Sept. 23-25.

In Cannes, Stefan Edberg put Sweden in the semifinals as he beat Cedric Pioline of France, 6-4, 6-3, 6-1, in the first of Sunday's reverse singles.

In the meaningless second singles, reduced to best of three sets, France's Olivier Delatre beat Henrik Holm, 6-4, 6-3.

In Saturday's doubles, Jan Apell and Jonas Bjorkman of Sweden easily beat Delatre and Jean-Philippe Fleurian, 6-1, 6-4, 6-4.

In Halle, Germany, Michael Stich beat

Sergi Bruguera, 7-6 (7-4), 5-7, 7-5, 6-2, in a sevens match over on grass to clinch defending champion Germany's victory over Spain.

Stich warded off a set ball in the third set and went on to win a three-hour struggle. Bruguera, the two-time French Open winner, is ranked fourth in the world. The German is ranked third.

That put Germany ahead, 3-1, and made the last singles match, between Spain's Jordi Burillo and Marc Goellner, meaningless.

Until Stich, the 1991 Wimbledon winner, took control of the match in the final set, the contest was a roller-coaster ride. Service breaks and spectacular rallies were common.

Stich won both his singles matches and the doubles to propel Germany into the semifinals as the country hopes to add to Davis Cup titles in 1988, 89 and 93.

Germany had taken a 2-1 lead on Saturday as Stich and Karsten Braasch pounced on Tomas Carbonell's weak serve to win the doubles, 6-3, 7-6 (8-6), 6-2.

Carbonell, who teamed up with Bruguera, had his serve broken three times and faced constant pressure by the Germans. He double-faulted at set point to cost Spain the second set.

(AP, NYT, Reuters)

## Borotra, French Star, Dies at 95; One of Fabled 'Four Musketeers'

The Associated Press  
BIARRITZ, France — Jean Borotra, one of France's legendary "Four Musketeers" tennis champions who dominated the sport for 10 years in the 1920s and '30s, died Sunday. He was 95.

Borotra's family said he died at his home in Arbonne, near his resort city on France's southern Atlantic coast. No cause of death was given.

The death leaves 90-year-old René Lacoste, known now for his alligator-embellished sportswear, as the sole survivor of the famed foursome. Jacques Brugnon died in 1978, and Henri Cochet in 1987.

Borotra, dubbed "The Bouncing Basque," won the Wimbledon men's singles in 1924 and 1926, lost three times to other Musketeers, and won the doubles in 1925.

He captured the French Open single's crown in 1931 and the doubles title three times, and won the Australian Open singles, doubles and mixed doubles in 1928.

Borotra held the record for the highest number of appearances in the Davis Cup finals, with nine, and played in the tournament a record 17 years. His

squads won the cup from 1927 through 1932. They lost the finals in 1925, 1926 and 1933.

The era was the most golden for French tennis. At Wimbledon, the world's top tournament, one of the Musketeers won the singles title for six straight years, from 1924 through 1929, beating another Frenchman in the finals five times.

When France at last won the Davis Cup again in 1991, after a 59-year wait, Borotra came to the locker room.

"Thank you, guys," Borotra deadpanned. "I don't know how much longer I could have waited."

Born in Biarritz to a well-to-do family, Borotra studied law but made a fortune selling motors for gasoline pumps during an era when tennis was an amateur sport.

Racing about the court in his white flannel trousers and bare, Borotra was a deadly volleyer and astute match player. His enthusiasm made him a great favorite with the crowds.

Borotra, always modest, said in later years, "I had no serve at all, but how I loved to play."

## SCOREBOARD

### Major League Standings

#### AMERICAN LEAGUE

##### East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	52	32	.616	0
Baltimore	44	40	.524	8
Boston	42	42	.500	10
Detroit	39	45	.463	13
Toronto	37	47	.438	15

##### Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cleveland	50	34	.595	0
Chicago	46	38	.549	4
Kansas City	42	42	.500	8
Minnesota	40	44	.476	10
Milwaukee	41	43	.488	9

##### West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Texas	46	38	.549	0
Oakland	39	45	.463	7
California	37	47	.438	9
Seattle	35	49	.413	11

#### NATIONAL LEAGUE

##### East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	54	30	.643	0
Montreal	50	34	.595	4
Philadelphia	48	36	.569	6
New York	46	38	.549	8
Florida	42	42	.500	12

##### Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	50	34	.595	0
Houston	46	38	.549	4
Pittsburgh	44	40	.524	6
St. Louis	42	42	.500	8
Chicago	38	46	.449	12

##### West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	46	38	.549	0
Colorado	42	42	.500	4
San Francisco	40	44	.476	6
San Diego	36	50	.419	10

### Friday's Line Scores

#### AMERICAN LEAGUE

##### First Game

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	50	34	.595	0
Kansas City	46	38	.549	4
Los Angeles	42	42	.500	8
Minnesota	40	44	.476	10
San Diego	36	50	.419	14

##### Second Game

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	50	34	.595	0
Kansas City	46	38	.549	4
Los Angeles	42	42	.500	8
Minnesota	40	44	.476	10
San Diego	36	50	.419	14

##### Third Game

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	50	34	.595	0
Kansas City	46	38	.549	4
Los Angeles	42	42	.500	8
Minnesota	40	44	.476	10
San Diego	36	50	.419	14

##### Fourth Game

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	50	34	.595	0
Kansas City	46	38	.549	4
Los Angeles	42	42	.500	8
Minnesota	40	44	.476	10
San Diego	36	50	.419	14

##### Fifth Game

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	50	34	.595	0
Kansas City	46	38	.549	4
Los Angeles	42	42	.500	8
Minnesota	40	44	.476	10
San Diego	36	50	.419	14

##### Sixth Game

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	50	34	.595	0
Kansas City	46	38	.549	4
Los Angeles	42	42	.500	8
Minnesota	40	44	.476	10
San Diego	36	50	.419	14

##### Seventh Game

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	50	34	.595	0
Kansas City	46	38	.549	4
Los Angeles	42	42	.500	8
Minnesota	40	44	.476	10
San Diego	36	50	.419	14

##### Eighth Game

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	50	34	.595	0
Kansas City	46	38	.549	4
Los Angeles	42	42	.500	8
Minnesota	40	44	.476	10
San Diego	36	50	.419	14

##### Ninth Game

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	50	34	.595	0
Kansas City	46	38	.549	4
Los Angeles	42	42	.500	8
Minnesota	40	44	.476	10
San Diego	36	50	.419	14

##### Tenth Game

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	50	34	.595	0
Kansas City	46	38	.549	4
Los Angeles	42	42	.500	8
Minnesota	40	44	.476	10
San Diego	36	50	.419	14

##### Eleventh Game

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	50	34	.595	0
Kansas City	46	38	.549	4
Los Angeles	42	42	.500	8
Minnesota	40	44	.476	10
San Diego	36	50	.419	14

##### Twelfth Game

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	50	34	.595	0
Kansas City	46	38	.549	4
Los Angeles	42	42	.500	8
Minnesota	40	44	.476	10
San Diego	36	50	.419	14

##### Thirteenth Game

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	50	34	.595	0
Kansas City	46	38	.549	4
Los Angeles	42	42	.500	8
Minnesota	40	44	.476	10
San Diego	36	50	.419	14

##### Fourteenth Game

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	50	34	.595	0
Kansas City	46	38	.549	4
Los Angeles	42	42	.500	8
Minnesota	40	44	.476	10
San Diego	36	50	.419	14

##### Fifteenth Game

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	50	34	.595	0
Kansas City	46	38	.549	4
Los Angeles	42	42	.500	8
Minnesota	40	44	.476	10
San Diego	36	50	.419	14

##### Sixteenth Game

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	50	34	.595	0
Kansas City	46	38	.549	4
Los Angeles	42	42	.500	8
Minnesota	40	44	.476	10
San Diego	36	50	.419	14

##### Seventeenth Game

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	50	34	.595	0
Kansas City	46	38	.549	4
Los Angeles	42	42	.500	8
Minnesota	40	44	.476	10
San Diego	36	50	.419	14

##### Eighteenth Game

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	50	34	.595	0
Kansas City	46	38	.549	4
Los Angeles	42	42	.500	8
Minnesota	40	44	.476	10
San Diego	36	50	.419	14

## Price, With 50-Foot Eagle at 17, Trumps Parnevik by 1 in Open



## 3d-Round Birdie Barrage Left Watson Straining

a dreadful wedge that spun back off the ledge of the putting surface and down into Wilson's burn guarding the green.

"It was 88 yards to the front edge of the green and I hit it 85," McManis said. "That was it. I'm on the ball-game right up to 16 basically."

But anyone that close could still be in the swing on Sunday.

"If we have good weather like this, we'll have a shootout," Price said. "I'll require a 65. There's too much experience on the leader board to shoot panic and hope for the occasional birdie."

Watson said, "What goes through your mind in conditions like this is that there's a golf course there for the taking. I knew the red numbers (birdies) were going to continue to pile up today. I was trying to put them up on Tom Watson's name."

Instead, he found himself unable to keep the ball in the fairway, managing to hit only five all day. He had a number of makable birdie puts, but until the last two holes, his only birdie came on a chip-in with a 7-iron from 40 feet on the third hole.

wide open middle of the green at the 432-yard 18th hole.

He had 150 yards to the green, but his wedge shot came up just short, landing in a tuft of grass so that his ball could not be seen. Parnevik played his third shot like a blast from a trap, but the ball came out softly, kicked slightly to the right and stopped about six feet from the pin.

He missed the putt for par, and when he looked up at the scoreboard, he realized how foolish he'd been not knowing where he stood against the rest of the field, and particularly against Price, still two holes behind and approaching the 17th green.

At that point, Parnevik had a one-stroke lead. But he had in the driver's trailer adding up his numbers. He was told that Price had just made the putt for eagle at 17, and his face went from smile to sullen, his body language portraying the look of a beaten man.

"I had just decided to make as many birdies as I could on the back nine," Parnevik said later. "I thought I heard screaming on every hole behind us. Actually, I usually do look. But I was so focused on the back, I didn't bother. It thought it wouldn't matter. The way it turned out, maybe I should have taken a glimpse at 18.

"When I missed that putt, I saw had been leading by two strokes. Then he made eagle, and it all fell apart after that."

It fell apart for so many others in the field, and the most tortured tumble of all belonged to Tom Watson, the 36-hole leader who trailed by only a stroke going into the final 18 holes: that he firmly believed would produce a record-tying sixth British Open championship.

Instead, all he got was more of the dumb agony from a putting stroke that once again deserted him when he needed it the most. Watson might just as well have gone for a swim in the Firth of Clyde when he three-putted at the eighth, missing a 15-footer for par and a 4-footer for bogey. That double bogey was followed by another at the 10th when he three-putted, missing the 10th hole on that short putt that plagued him all week.

"I had 38 putts today and that really says it all," Watson said after shooting 74 and finishing at 276. "There was only one remarkable putt at No. 7 from two feet. It was very frustrating. It hurts, it hurts inside, very disappointing. I'll have more chances to win tournaments. I believe that."

He was not alone in his disappointment. One by one, most of the leaders succumbed to Turnberry, to the pressure of the moment, to the brilliant play of Price, the 1992 winner of the PGA Championship and now a two-time major winner.

"He's down two and he's got two to go," said Fuzzy Zoeller, who finished third at nine-under after a round of par 70. "Trust me, when you're putting like this and putting right over the cup with your head, it's a nightmare, which is nice to see."

QUITE SIMPLY THE ROYAL OAK.

over the right-field wall in his 24th homer.

**April 10, Dodgers 6; Indians 10.** Jim Eisenreich hit a three-run homer and Mike Fothergill hit his first major league home run for the Phillies who were outlived 12-11 but at the advantage of three Dodgers errors to score four unearned runs.

**April 7, Reds 2; Mike Mordecai** pitched his first complete game in a year and the Cubs hit two solo homers in Cincinnati.

**April 7, Pirates 1; Pete Harnisch** won his fourth straight game since coming off the disabled list and the Astros, playing on the road, held onto an 8-4 lead this time.

**April 5, Padres 4; Todd Lundy** drove in two runs in a three-run first inning to help the Jason Jacome get his first home win.

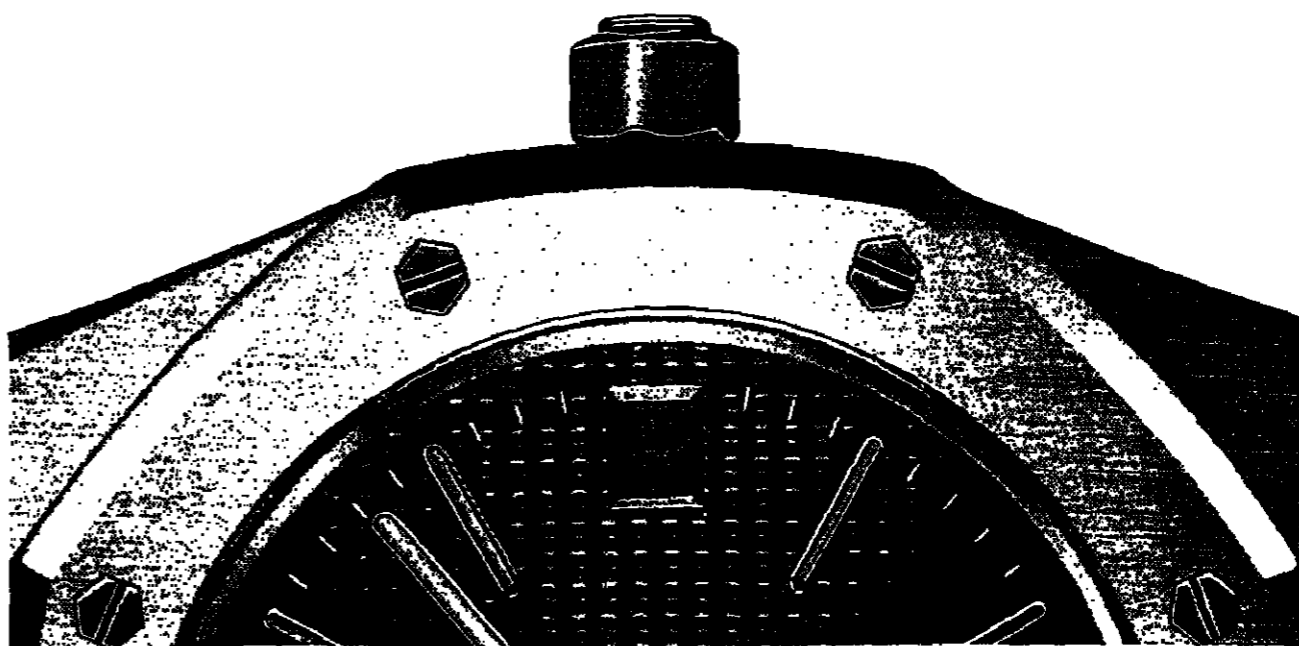
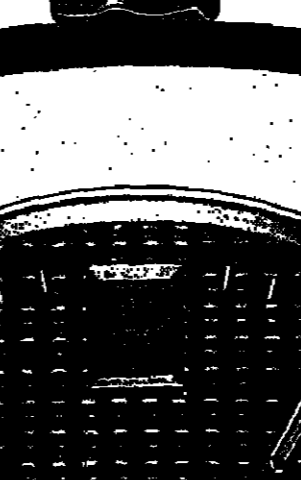
**April 5, Cardinals 4; Mike Bichette** homered and drove in four runs and Andres Borge had two homers and three RBIs as Colorado, at home, continued to assault St. Louis pitching and won its third straight since the All-Star break.

**AP**  
**AUDEMARS PIGUET**  
*The master watchmaker.*

land moved a game ahead  
the AL Central.  
Martinez allowed single hits  
the second, third, sixth and  
th innings in his second  
out of the season. He has  
lost since May 11, a span of  
arts.  
agers 13, **Royals 7:** Travis  
man's grand slam capped an  
-run fourth inning and  
Gibson added a two-run  
er in the seventh, powering  
roit past the Royals in Kan-  
City.  
an Samuel added a single,  
le and triple with two  
s and three runs scored.  
oy Joyner went 5-for-5 for  
Royals.  
ngers 4, **Blue Jays 2:** Ivan  
gomez homered for the  
time in five games and  
n Brown allowed seven hits  
ight innings as Texas, play-  
at home, stopped Toronto.  
ines 5, **Brewers 2:** Jim De-  
s and three relievers limit-  
Milwaukee to six hits and  
nesota hit three home runs  
tistify the home crowd.  
hletics 9, **Red Sox 0:** In  
and, Rickey Henderson hit  
65th game-opening home  
and Scott Brosius had two  
ers, including a grand slam,  
the Athletics.

**UDEMARS PIGUET**  
*The master watchmaker.*

For information and catalogue, please write to:  
Udemars Piguet & Cie S.A., 1348 Le Brassus, Switzerland  
Tel. +1 21 845 49 51 Fax +1 21 845 42 14





# MONDAY SPORTS WORLD CUP

## CUP: Brazil Wins

Continued from Page 1

passed the month without finishing the great majority of their wonderful creations; the Italians, who had come this far without ever really looking good anyway, chomped down and supported their beleaguered defense.

So it came down to this: Pagliuca slide-kicking a loose ball on the verge of being put away by Romário in the 65th minute; in the 69th, a corner header by Branco flailing over the bar; and this shocker: A long, slicing, 76th minute slam from Mazinho that spun out of Pagliuca's embrace and off of the right post, bouncing back into his arms when he might very well have been taking it out of the net.

This wonderful tournament came to a close to ending in hilarity.

Playing in its first final since the last and greatest of Pelé's three championships was won — against these same Italians — in 1970, Brazil maintained its steady attack, which was better than anything else in this tournament but was criticized as plodding by the old standards. Coach Carlos Alberto Parreira has claimed to be offensive-minded in order to satisfy the memories of Pelé, but deep down he was making certain that no opponent should make Brazil feel the pressure of its past.

His answer was a game of possession in which Brazil played with its old flair but without much of the accompanying risk. On and on they ran magnificently — innumerable crosses buzzing Pagliuca's goal — without properly finishing one sentence. To their credit, not a peep was heard at the other end; sure, Donadoni crossed blindly in to Baggio at the top of the box, but he had Dino Baggio and two defenders in front of him and his shot was like a fairway wood around the trees. It was asinine to see him having to settle for what he was given; ultimately it was the ruin of these first 90 minutes.

Brazil quickly assumed control, while the Italians spent the opening minutes trying to reassure themselves — with Baresi stepping forward nicely to steal a pass from Dunga and, moments later, Baggio sidestepping Dunga in midfield but unable to continue the play. Perhaps, the Italians hoped, Baggio was unwilling to test himself just yet.

Then suddenly Jorginho delivered a low cross that brought the Italians out of their shell. It was headed, flat-footed, by Romário directly to the chest of goalkeeper Pagliuca in the 13th minute, followed shortly by Dunga's steal of the ball from Demetrio Albertini at midfield. The ball was sent quickly up the gut to Romário and out wide to Bebeto, whose shot was deflected by Paolo Maldini for a corner.

Against this assault, Baresi responded proudly with a long ball through to striker Daniele Massaro. His shot was covered by the dive of Claudio Taffard — only his 13th save of the tournament — and so, in the 18th minute, the largely impartial crowd met in a huge cheer, pretense was abandoned, and the most important match in four years was fully underway.

Brazil almost seized another chance as Branco's 35-meter free kick sliced around the wall and in front of the near post was redirected by Pagliuca to Mazinho, who tripped as if it were a dachshund between his feet. Romário was making a roaring nuisance of himself, freeing from a tackle and clambering into the box, only to have his shot tripped up by Maldini — while the Italians, at the other end, seemed emasculated by Baggio's newfound role of reflecting, refracting and altogether unselfish playmaker. They were in this final because only he had been able to finish the opportunities which he now was trying to create. Baresi tried to send this message to Baggio — the captain ran it up through midfield and practically hand-delivered it to his teammate — but Baggio, stiff-legged, could only give the ball right back to Baresi, and of course he didn't know what to do with it.

Perhaps Baggio was still playing possum. Arriving from the bench, Giuseppe Signori, the leading scorer in the Italian league, whose role up front has been diminished on behalf of Baggio, had to be begging for a chance.

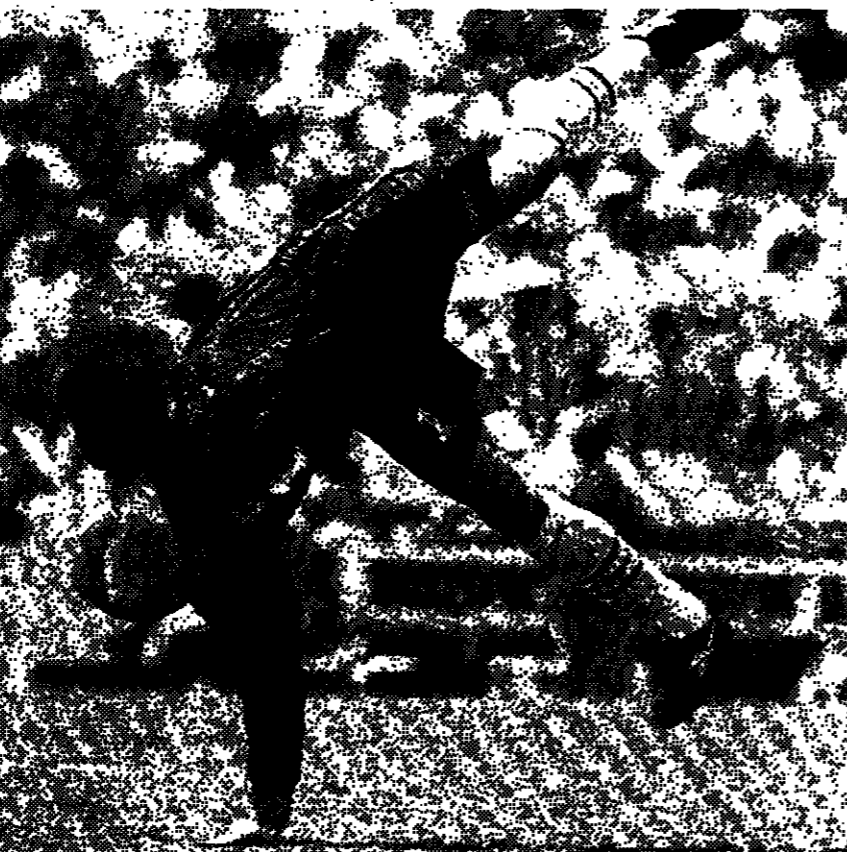
Manager Arrigo Sacchi still had one substitution left after bringing on the little-used defender Luigi Apolloni at right back for Roberto Mussi in the 35th minute. Twenty-two minutes earlier, Brazil had replaced Jorginho at the same position with the outrageous Cafú — all the better to preoccupy Baresi on that side. Elsewhere, Romário and Branco — on another free kick — were forcing Pagliuca to hit the ground in order to keep Italy even, if on the scoreboard only, going into halftime.



Roberto Baggio, trying to bring Dunga to a stop, had trouble getting started himself with his injured hamstring.



Bulgaria's Hristo Stoichkov had come through alone, only to have his shot blocked by Sweden's Thomas Ravelli.



Swedish goalie Thomas Ravelli turned a victory cartwheel in Pasadena.

## Swedes Take 3d Place As Bulgarians Falter

### 4-0 Victory Is Historic, Coach Declares

By Ian Thomsen

International Herald Tribune

PASADENA, California — The ultimate compliment was paid Bulgaria by Sweden's coach, Tommy Svensson. Reaching the final against Brazil and Pelé in 1958, he said, could not match the achievement of Sweden's third-place, 4-0 victory over the Bulgarians.

Warning: These are the feelings of the Swedish coach and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of this newspaper. Any similarity in talent between Pelé and Hristo Stoichkov is purely fictional.

"Football has developed much all over the world, with so many more countries playing than before," Svensson explained after Saturday's match. "It's a bigger competition for us now."

The Bulgarians were proof of that, upsetting Argentina, Mexico and the defending champion Germans before losing to Italy in the semifinal. Prior to that run, they hadn't won a World Cup match in 17 years. On Saturday they reverted to their former selves.

The consolation-game audience of 83,716 — the sizes of the American crowds have come to be taken for granted in the last month — gathered a little absent-mindedly in the Rose Bowl, as a pack of about 50 yellow-shirted Brazilians stood chanting and cheering on their country 24 hours before the real thing. Any drama was seized by the fantastic Swedes, who, having been so uptight in their 1-0 semifinal loss to Brazil, were suddenly and wonderfully relaxed. Their performance resembled the exhibition that the figure skaters put on at the end of every Olympics.

They averaged a goal every 10 minutes at the start, with the early emphasis on Tomas Brodin — and quite properly, as he's been their player of the month. A cross from Klas Ingvasson lured out the goalkeeper, Borislav Mihaylov, and Brodin headed the first goal down into the empty net.

It snuggled there in the eighth minute, and within the half-hour a pattern was evolving around Mihaylov. Let's see if you can figure it out:

In the 30th minute, Brodin leapt up from a foul and played the ball through to Kennet Andersson. Unwisely, Mihaylov came sprinting out and the Swede knocked it past him into the empty net.

In the 37th minute, at the end of another through ball, Henrik Larsson beat a lone defender into the box. Unwisely, Mihaylov came sprinting out and the Swede knocked it past him into the empty net.

In the 40th minute, Stefan Schwarz lobbed a long high cross to Andersson,

whose vertical leap emphasized once more that he is the closest thing to a National Basketball Association player in these championships. It seemed like nothing more imposing than a long header from the top of the box — then Mihaylov, unwisely, came sprinting out and the Swede knocked it past him into the empty net.

At the other end of the field, Thomas Ravelli might have been counting votes for the Lev Yashin award for best goalkeeper. Though FIFA named Belgium's Michel Preud'homme as goalkeeper of its World Cup all-star team, it was thought that Mihaylov would be Ravelli's top competition for the Yashin award. As it was, Mihaylov was replaced at halftime by Plamen Nikolov.

From there on the crowd doted on Ravelli, who, after leading Sweden through its quarterfinal shootout with Romania, had succeeded in frustrating Brazil. His last bit of work was to deny Stoichkov his seventh goal of the tournament as the Bulgarian came through alone in the 84th minute. Having collapsed in frustration, Stoichkov was booed for ignoring Ravelli's offer of a helping hand.

The Bulgarian coach, Dimitar Penev, denied that his team had toasted itself to exhaustion. "After every game, Bulgaria celebrated," he said. "But we were ready to play. I think that this game result is not proper because we played so many games in such a short time. It is too much stress."

"But today," he added, "they wanted to play for Stoichkov."

But Stoichkov failed to move ahead of Russia's Oleg Salenko in scoring — each has six goals — providing Roberto Baggio and Romário of Brazil the chance of overtaking them in the final. Baggio and Romário had five goals on the eve of their title meeting, as many as Jürgen Klinsmann of Germany and Andersson.

Though Sweden could manage only one goal in two matches with Brazil, the Swedes scored 14 in their other five matches to become the most prolific team of the tournament with 15 goals — four more than second-place Brazil had going into the final. Three of the top 14 goalscorers were Swedes, Martin Dahlin scoring 4 while Brodin got 3. While his countrymen may have been comparing this team with the 1958 group that advanced to the final at home against Brazil, Svensson was looking forward to the 1996 European Championships and beyond.

"As we have one of the youngest teams in the tournament, I think there is still some way to go, and still some development in some of these players," he said.

## First All-Star Team Fields 4 Brazilians

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PASADENA, California — Four Brazilians, two Italians and two Bulgarians were named to the World Cup '94 all-star team, the first such ever chosen at the tournament.

Star strikers Romário and Roberto Baggio led the attack of the World Cup's best 11 as selected by a panel of FIFA experts, including former champions Pelé and Bobby Charlton.

The team, chosen in a 3-4-3 formation, was:

Goalie Michel Preud'homme (Belgium); Jorginho (Brazil); Marcio Santos (Brazil); Paolo Maldini (Italy); Tomas Brodin (Sweden); Dunga (Brazil); Gheorghe Hagi (Romania); Krasimir Balakov (Bulgaria); Roberto Baggio (Italy); Romário (Brazil); Hristo Stoichkov (Bulgaria).

The biggest surprise was the inclusion of Bulgarian midfielder Balakov, a relative unknown at the start of the tournament.

"He burst on the scene," Charlton said.

"He was the springboard from midfield into attack."

The workmanlike Dunga from Brazil's uninspiring midfield also was an unexpected choice. But Pelé said: "He's the heart of Brazil, the one who fights to get the ball back. Every team needs a player like him."

Pelé said that Marcio Santos, who had come into the Brazilian team only after injuries to regulars Ricardo Gomes and Carlos Mozer, had proved the best defend-

er of the tournament and that Romário was the best striker.

"When he gets the ball, he's very dangerous," he said. "He finds space and he's very quick."

Charlton praised Baggio for reviving Italy after it had been written off by the Italian media following early poor performance.

"He showed the character to take the criticism and when the opportunity arose turned the tide as far as Italy was concerned," he said. "Instead of being a laughing stock, the country is proud again."

Each of the players in the all-star team was given \$3,000 by a sponsor to award to the charity of his choice and an extra \$10,000 was donated to UNICEF.

Players shown a red card during the tournament were not considered as part of FIFA's fair play campaign.

FIFA said nine other players had been on a short list for the team.

They were: Thomas Ravelli (Sweden), Alexi Lalas (U.S.), Miodrag Belodedici (Romania), Fernando Redondo (Argentina), Juan Golkoetxea (Spain), Dennis Bergkamp (Netherlands), Bebeto (Brazil), Rashidi Yekini (Nigeria), Jürgen Klinsmann (Germany).

Lalás, not regarded among the tournament's elite before the competition, got high marks for attitude.

"His fighting spirit," said Jurg Nepfer, a FIFA coordinator who sat on the six-

member all-star panel. "And he is an idol for American youth. He is very popular and that must be taken into account."

"Really, what distinguishes defenders is their fighting spirit. He might not be technically the most skillful, but when you consider his stamina and spirit he is among the best."

Nepfer discounted the notion that Lalas was a public-relations nod to the home fans.

"Whenever we would discuss defenders, Lalas would be one of the first names mentioned," he said.

Although Lalas's mention was a coup for the Americans — Lalas, Argentina's Fernando Redondo and Nigeria's Rashidi Yekini were the only players honored from teams that failed to make it to the quarterfinals — the relegation of several players to honorable mention was surprising.

Germany's Klinsmann, the Netherlands' Dennis Bergkamp, Brazil's Bebeto and Swedish goalkeeper Thomas Ravelli all might have expected all-star status, but it was the choice of Belgium's Preud'homme over Ravelli — the hero of a quarterfinal shootout with Romania — that raised the most eyebrows.

But a selection-panel member, Walter Gagg, said none of the goalkeeping had been spectacular. "This World Cup has shown us that we have very high levels of tactical play, and very weak goalkeeping," he said.

(Reuters, LAT)

## Italian Team Has \$30,000 Stolen

The Associated Press

TRENTON, New Jersey — A hotel that hosted the Italian World Cup soccer team has agreed to reimburse the players for the more than \$30,000 stolen from their rooms, a hotel official said.

The robbery at the Somerset Hills Hotel in Warren Township was discovered late Wednesday night and the team was leaving Thursday morning, so the hotel "wanted them to leave on a positive note," said its general manager, Geoffrey Conrad. "We felt it was the right thing to do," he said.

The hotel paid the Azzurri \$33,000, Conrad said.

He said the thief was "most likely" a hotel employee, "though there were others in the hotel."

A master key, which anyone could have taken, was stolen about 12 hours before the incident, he added.

The Somerset County prosecutor, Nicholas Bissell Jr., said there had been no signs of forced entry.

About \$30,000 in cash, a watch, and a pair of sunglasses belonging to star forward Romário, Baggio were stolen while the team played in nearby Giants Stadium.

Conrad said Baggio had reported about \$8,000 missing.

The players departed Thursday morning for Pasadena, California.

## In Pasadena, the Fans Get a Taste Of 'Naked Gun' With Their Beers

The Associated Press

PASADENA, California — A crack-down on bars catering to World Cup fans has imkeepers in an uproar.

"They use storm-trooper tactics and they come in yelling 'O.K., there he is, the guy in the corner, get him, go, go,'" said Dennis Bukowski, a former Los Angeles police officer who owns the Wise Guys bar, a hangout for Brazilian fans. "It's like the only training they got was watching cop shows on TV."

The state Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control is working with local police, the FBI and the U.S. State Department, among others, in a campaign to control the World Cup frenzy.

Pasadena's Rose Bowl has hosted games since the tournament began and will be the site of Sunday's championship between Italy and Brazil. Bars and restaurants in the city's revitalized Old Town district have drawn crowds.

So far, nine establishments have been cited for everything from selling alcohol on the sidewalk to allowing dancing without a permit. Penalties can bring fines, license suspensions or, in drastic cases, the revocation of a liquor license.

As many as 20 undercover agents go barhopping on some nights. And while

officials have heard the complaints, they say they're just doing their jobs.

"Our basic mission is to ensure that alcohol does not play a role in any large-scale disturbances in Old Town," said an Alcoholic Beverage Control spokesman Carl Falletta.

That means stopping small problems before they escalate, he said.

Fran Neumann, executive director of Day One, a Pasadena alcohol and drug prevention group, agreed.

"It's an extremely pro-active strategy," Neumann said. "We want bar owners to manage alcohol better."

But the bar owners say raids aren't doing much to enhance the U.S. image for foreign visitors.

Terese Brasile, an Old Town Pub bartender cited for serving alcohol to drunk patrons, said ABC officials handcuffed a patron.

"You'd think it was a major cocaine bust," Brasile said. "These young ABC guys were whispering and carrying on. They even seized the pitcher and glasses as evidence. It was like something out of a 'Naked Gun' movie."

"They're arresting people and treating them like felony suspects," said Bukowski. "What about PR?"

## Early-Riser Japan Presses Bid for 2002

By Matt White

Los Angeles Times Service

PASADENA, California — World Cup '94 was still winding down. World Cup '98 is only a glimmer in France's eye.

But while the press conference called by World Cup Japan 2002 might have been a little heavy-handed, it was not "premature."

The committee to bring the event to Japan is four years old, has enlisted the former president of Nissan as its chairman, and on Friday produced two Japanese legislators to sit in silent solidarity with Japanese soccer officials before the world's press at 8 A.M.

The political and industrial clout of the Japanese was on display because, to some extent, the Japanese, who have never qualified for the event, are lagging behind South Korea, their primary competition for the 2002 Cup.

But they say that they are gaining ground quickly. Fifteen Japanese cities — not including Tokyo — already are building new stadiums in anticipation of the 2002 competition.

FIFA wants to hold the tournament in Asia and when it is awarded in 1996 by FIFA's executive committee, Japan or South Korea will get it.

"It's Asia's time," said Sir Bobby Charlton, one of two former British soccer players to be knighted and under contract as an

adviser to World Cup Japan 2002. "South America has had it, now North America, and Europe again will have it in 1998."

He said Saudi Arabia might compete for the Cup and that a possible Colombian bid might be in the works. But newcomers in the 2002 race would be hopelessly behind the Asian nations, and although FIFA eventually wants to see the World Cup in

**FIFA wants to hold the tournament in Asia and when it is awarded in 1996 by FIFA's executive committee, Japan or South Korea will get it.**

Africa, the growth of the sport in the Far East makes the 2002 competition a two-horse race.

"FIFA wants soccer to be the world's game, and I think the feeling is that the time is right to go to Asia," he said. "After that, the time likely will be right to go to Africa."

"The concern is that it be done right, that Asia put on a good show," he added. "And certainly I think the Japanese are most capable of that. They have the population, they have the finances and they

have the ability to mobilize on such a scale."

The Japanese certainly have the bullet trains and airlines to zip fans from site to site and the communications systems to handle any press crush imaginable.

What they do not have is Chung Mong Joon, the president of the Korean Football Association and the recently elected vice president of FIFA, a position with considerable sway over who gets the Cup and who does not.

On the field, Korea has qualified for the World Cup four times, including the last three. Japan has yet to make it. And South Korea is coming off the glow of the 1988 Olympics, staged without incident in the shadow of a hostile North Korea.

As Chung writes in the bid literature, if Korea gets the Cup, "it will no doubt contribute greatly to reunifying South and North Korea." He adds, "This, I believe, will be a way to uphold the spirit of the World Cup."

But whereas 15 Japanese cities build stadiums, Korea is still looking for 15 cities. Beginning in 1998, the World Cup will expand to 32 teams.

Sir Bobby said that the "the number of cities and breadth" of Japan was "perfectly suited for the 32-team format."

"A lot of countries really don't have enough major cities to host the event," he added. "I would think that would be Korea's primary problem."

